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TREATY PREAMBLE TO RESERVATIONS ADOPTED 48 TO 40

Steam Roller Tactics Apparent
in the United States Senate—
President Indorses Minority
Program—Compromise Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Yesterday brought two developments of major importance in the fight over the Treaty of Peace and the League of Nations Covenant, over which the opposing forces in the United States Senate are radically divided. President Wilson, in a conference with Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D), Senator from Nebraska and Administration leader in the Senate, was informed of the exact situation in the Senate, and indorsed the minority program to fight to a finish the array of reservations proposed by the Foreign Relations Committee and supported by a majority of the Senate.

Following this declaration of policy by the Chief Executive, in conference with his first lieutenant, the Republican opposition gave the first real exhibition of their strength on the reservation phase of the fight by passing the preamble to the reservations by a vote of 48 to 40. The preamble was adopted by the Senate exactly as framed by the Foreign Relations Committee, and every effort by the minority to change or modify it resulted in unqualified defeat.

Door Open to Reservations
In the conference with Mr. Hitchcock, the President approved of the intention of the minority to vote against the resolution of ratification as framed by the President's opponents in the Senate. He clearly indicated that he regarded the acceptance of the Treaty with such reservations as tantamount to its rejection. At the same time, he left the door open to reservations of some character, but indicated that these "interpretive" reservations must meet with the approval of the friends of the Treaty in the Senate.

The President and Mr. Hitchcock arranged their program on the assumption that when the majority resolution with drastic reservations is voted down and a minority resolution for unqualified ratification is defeated, then in some way or other a compromise can be arranged and the Treaty ratified out of an "unavoidable" deadlock. It was decided to take chances on the situation that will ensue from the parliamentary uncertainty that will arise after the defeat of the majority resolution.

The first reservation, the so-called preamble, which the opposition had adopted yesterday, makes it obligatory on three of the principal allied powers to accept the reservations by formal exchange of notes as a condition to the Treaty becoming binding on the United States. This preamble says: "The reservations and understandings adopted by the Senate are to be made a part of the conditions of the resolution of ratification, which ratification is not to take effect or bind the United States until said reservations and understandings adopted by the Senate have been accepted by an exchange of notes as a part and a condition of said ratification by at least three of the four principal allied and associated powers, to wit: Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan."

Steam-Roller Tactics
Four separate attempts failed to alter or modify the preamble as reported from the committee. For the first time, steam-roller tactics were apparent, the majority leaders controlling on each roll not less than 48 of the 49 Republicans in the Senate. Porter J. McCumber (R), Senator from North Dakota, who submitted two of the amendments to modify, was the only defection on the Republican side of the Senate, whereas three Democrats voted throughout with the opposition. These were James A. Reed, Missouri; Thomas P. Gore, Oklahoma; and David I. Walsh, Massachusetts. John K. Shields (D), Senator from Tennessee, was throughout the fight paired with the opposition. Had all the senators been present and voting, the roll call would have stood 52 for the opposition to 44 for the Administration.

On the principal roll call, namely the adoption of the first reservation, known as the preamble, the vote stood 48 to 40. This initial success showed that all the majority reservations will be adopted and then embodied in the ratifying resolution to be submitted to the Senate. The minority program now is to defeat this resolution, which would require a two-thirds vote for passage, and then take their chances for a compromise. It is on these chances that the fate of the Treaty hangs.

Besides the amendments submitted by Senator McCumber two others were voted down, one by William Henry King, (D), Senator from Utah, and one by William E. Borah, (R), Senator from Idaho, the latter making it incumbent on four of the four not "three" of the principal allied powers to accept the reservations. As this would make it obligatory on Japan to accept a reservation disapproving of the Shantung arrangement, the amendment was regarded as a maneuver to defeat the Treaty by indirect means. It was voted down by 63 to 25.

A majority of the 25 who voted with the Idaho Senator on this proposal represent the "irreconcilables."

Conference With President

Regarding his conference with the President, Senator Hitchcock said: "I was called to the White House this morning and spent half an hour there with the President. I told him the history of what we had done here, that we had defeated all the proposed amendments to the Treaty. I outlined in a general way the situation and what we proposed doing in regard to reservations."

"I told the President that Senator Lodge had a combination of 49 or more senators pledged to adopt his destructive reservations in committee of the whole, where that can be done by a majority vote. I said these reservations would be reported in the Senate, and be imbedded in the resolution of ratification when it comes to a vote."

"I said that in my opinion the resolution of ratification in that form would not receive the necessary two-thirds vote of the Senate. After that had been defeated, I explained, it was our plan to offer another resolution, probably one of unqualified ratification. I said that I did not believe that would receive a two-thirds vote, and that we might then offer a resolution of ratification with interpretive clauses. While that would receive a larger vote it would not command a two-thirds vote."

Hope for a Compromise
"The Senate would then be in the position of having defeated the Lodge resolution and our resolutions. In other words, the Senate would be thrown in a deadlock, and I hope under such conditions a compromise among the 40 senators who favor ratification of the Treaty without any reservations or amendments and the 30 who favor reservations could be effected. I told the President I did not think a compromise could be reached until a deadlock had been created."

"The President gave his very ardent approval of what had been done. He said he was glad the amendments had been defeated and that our plans for the future were good."

"Did he approve your course even to the point of bringing about a deadlock?" Senator Hitchcock was asked. "Yes," was the reply. "The President said he was willing to leave the matter of compromise to the friends of the Treaty here, but told me that any time a serious doubt arose about any procedure he would be glad to have recommendations submitted to him."

Inquiry was made of Senator Hitchcock as to whether he was sure that on a motion to reconsider the Treaty after the majority resolution of ratification had been defeated he could get a majority vote.

"We have not believed it would be necessary to move to reconsider," said Senator Hitchcock, "and the Vice-President's ruling of Thursday shows that he proposes to hold that the Senate shall be given the broadest possible latitude in consideration of the Treaty in all its forms. He intends to base his ruling on the Constitution rather than on technicalities."

President's Position
"Did you inform the President of the statement by Senator Lodge that the Treaty would be dead if the Senate voted to reject the majority resolution?" Senator Hitchcock was asked.

"I did not tell him that exactly, but I did explain that we would be in a somewhat uncertain parliamentary situation," he replied.

"Did the President say he would rather have the Treaty rejected than ratified with the Lodge reservations?"

"He did not say outright whether he would favor rejection rather than acceptance of the majority reservations," said Mr. Hitchcock. "He said he would accept any compromise the friends of the Treaty thought necessary to have the Treaty ratified as long as it did not destroy the terms of the pact itself. He made it plain that the Lodge reservations would kill the Treaty."

"Did he regard the reservations of the majority as destructive?"

"Yes," Senator Hitchcock replied.

BERLIN GENERAL PLAN STRIKE IS ABANDONED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—Owing to the hostility of the Right Socialists and the trade unions, the Independent and Spartacist workers councils have abandoned the general strike called on November 14 stating that preparations for a successful fight have been rendered impossible. The metal workers' strike, however, continues.

Meanwhile the troops have occupied the Independent Party's office and have seized much compromising material showing the Independent leaders' activities and their connection with the Communists. The executive council of the workers councils, which has been declared illegal, was also broken up.

COMMUNISTS HAVE FOUR PUBLICATIONS

Party in United States Has Been
Active in Propaganda Since
Organization Eight Weeks
Ago—Controls Other Papers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Within a period of eight weeks since its organization, the Communist Party of America, with national headquarters in Chicago, has established four official publications issued directly by the national organization and now controls the policy of nine other papers published by federations connected with the party, so C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the party, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday.

The principal organ of the party is The Communist, published weekly in Chicago. The three other papers published by the national party here are the German-language weekly, Die Kommunistische Internationale, the Communist International, a monthly edition of the same paper in English, and a South Slavic monthly publication known as the Glas Komunisti.

Publications teaching the Communist doctrine and issued by foreign-language federations under a policy dictated by the Communist Party and issued in New York City are as follows:

A Hungarian daily, "Elore;" "Der Kampf," a Jewish weekly; "Novy Mir," a Russian daily, and a Ukrainian semi-weekly, "Robitnik."

Other publications are: "Glos Robotniczy," a Polish daily published at Detroit, Michigan; a Lettish weekly, "Stradnieks," at Roxbury, Massachusetts; a weekly Lithuanian publication, "Musis Tiesa," at Brooklyn, New York; another weekly in the same language and a South Slavic weekly in Chicago.

Regarding propaganda literature in addition to the publications circulated in the United States, Mr. Ruthenberg said that 20,000 copies of the "Manifesto and Program" of the party had been sent out in pamphlet form and that in connection with the celebration of the second anniversary of the Russian Republic, Nov. 7 to 9, 2,000,000 copies of a circular "Break the Blockade of Russia" are being distributed. The party, he said, is depending largely upon the distribution of leaflets for its propaganda work.

Arrest in Massachusetts

Result of Distribution of Handbills
Announcing Celebration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Massachusetts News Office
LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—Ime Kaplan, a leader in the Lawrence strike last spring, was arrested yesterday charged with violation of a city ordinance prohibiting the distribution of handbills, following the distribution of circulars calling upon the workers of this city to observe the second anniversary of the establishment of Bolshevik rule in Russia. Mr. Kaplan, when taken to police headquarters, was asked whether he was a member of the Communist Party of the United States. The circulars read:

"Workers of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains."

"Friday, November 7, is the second anniversary of the proletarian revolution of Russia and the institution of the present Soviet Government. Nicholas Lenin, in his last appeal to the workers of the world, asks that they raise their voice against the governments of the world for the support given to the reactionary element in Russia, whose object is to overthrow the present democratic government and restore the monarchy."

"Workers of Lawrence, what stand do you take on this issue? Show your solidarity with the workers of Russia by wearing the red emblem of the Soviet Government on Friday, November 7, the second anniversary of Soviet Russia."

An effort will be made to hold Mr. Kaplan under the drastic State anti-anarchy law. He was arrested during the strike on a charge of evading the draft, which was shown to be without foundation.

TRIAL OF STRENGTH ON GRAND TRUNK BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In the early hours of this morning the first trial of strength between the government and those opposed to the Grand Trunk Railway Bill in the Senate took place. An amendment had been moved that the bill should stand over till next session. This the government would not accept and upon a vote being taken, in spite of the fact that eight senators on the government side voted in favor of the amendment and 39 against it, a majority for the government of four was obtained.

The bill is still being discussed in the committee of the Senate.

SOVIET REPUBLIC CELEBRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The second anniversary of the Russian Soviet Republic was commemorated here last night by meetings of Socialists and other radicals. Tomorrow night the People's Freedom Union will hold a mass meeting at Madison Square Garden in protest against the Russian blockade.

POSTAL INCREASES BILL BECOMES LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson failed to sign the joint resolution to provide additional compensation to postal employees and it became law last midnight without his signature, the 10 days prescribed by the Constitution for executive consideration having expired. The increases granted are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

Third-class postmasters, assistant postmasters, clerks, bookkeepers, printers, mechanics, skilled laborers, watchmen, messengers, letter carriers in city delivery service, employees in government automobile service, supervisory officials, inspectors, railway postal clerks and substitutes, superintendents, requisition fillers, packers, carriers in village delivery, rural letter carriers, and several other classifications will benefit under the resolution.

Salaries from \$1000 to \$1200 are increased \$200 a year; from \$1200 to \$1500, \$300; from \$1500 to \$2000, \$500; from \$2000 to \$2500, \$500.

It is provided that no third-class postmaster shall receive more than \$2000 annually. Increases to rural carriers are in sums less than those specified above.

PROBLEMS BEFORE SUPREME COUNCIL

Decision Reached Seat of First
Meeting of Executive Committee
of the League Is to Be
in Paris—Reply to Bulgaria

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Supreme Council decided yesterday that the seat of the first meeting of the executive committee of the League of Nations shall be in Paris. The following are among the problems still awaiting solution by the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference:

The fate of Turkey, the Russian problem, peace with Hungary and the settlement of the Adriatic question in view of the lack of the signatures of Rumania and Jugoslavia on the St. Germain Treaty, the eastern frontiers of Poland, the fate of Galicia, and the special treaties with Greece, Jugoslavia and Rumania for the protection of minorities.

The Allies' reply to Bulgaria has been made public today. Bulgaria is reminded by the Allies that they have guaranteed her an outlet on the Aegean Sea. The reply further declares that the Bulgarian people cannot be freed from all responsibility and that on certain points the Allies are giving satisfaction to the wishes expressed by the Bulgarian delegation. The Bulgarian counter-proposals had asked for certain territorial modifications regarding the frontiers with Serbia and Greece, freeing Thrace, and for further consideration of the question of Dobruja.

This the Allies refuse, while accepting the minorities clauses in main. Bulgaria had requested that the Ottoman subjects who left Dobruja, Thrace and Macedonia, to seek refuge in Bulgaria, be given certain options as to their choice of nationality. This point the Allies take note of, with a promise of measures to better the status of these refugees.

Bulgaria's proposal as to the creation of a corps of frontier guards is accepted to, but this force is to be a volunteer one, limited to 3000 men. No change is made in the amount to be paid as reparations by Bulgaria, namely, 2,500,000,000 francs in gold.

The Peace Conference expressly rejected the Bulgarian plea that the nation was forced into the ranks of the Central Empires against its will. "The Bulgarian troops broke the principal line of communication," says the note, "between Russia and her Allies, opened to Germany the road to the East and thus rendered inevitable a prolongation of war."

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NEED OF HIGHER NAVAL PAY URGED

Rear Admiral Cowie, Before
House Committee in Wash-
ington, Emphasizes Need of Ad-
vances for Officers and Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Speaking on the urgent necessity of increasing the pay of officers in the navy before the House Naval Affairs Committee yesterday, Rear Admiral T. J. Cowie said:

"The case needs no argument. The high cost of living is a disagreeable fact, and it is a fact you face, not a theory. Officers and men—men are not salary grabbing just for the sake of an increase, which would be acceptable at any time, of course. I tell you they are up against it—conditions are getting unbearable. The morale of the navy is going to crack unless relief is had, and had soon. Other nations are watching conditions in our armed services—I am telling no secret in this—and when morale cracks it spells demoralization. This is plain language, but it is no plainer than true. I give you my word that, hard pressed as the officers and men are today, personal considerations are not their main motive in asking for pay relief. They need it, but what moves them principally is love of the service and of country. They know what the navy means to the country, and they want to preserve the navy intact, its initiative high, its morale unimpaired, ready to meet any condition. And the condition of world affairs now is such that absolutely no chance should be taken of our navy becoming demoralized, and hence inefficient. The navy is the country's first line of defense, and as professional men, thoroughly aware of all conditions, they know it to the heart."

New Basis Necessary
"The question of a proper adjustment of pay was so ably presented a few days since by Admiral McGowan that I trust those who were not present at his hearing will read with care the statement made by him that the navy is asking for only a hundred-cent dollar, when, as he suggested, the pay at this time be increased 84 per cent, so as to bring the value of a dollar to a pre-war value. His statement could not fail to convince any fair-minded man that it was right and just, and as he provided a scheme whereby the salaries could be increased or decreased with the cost of living, assuming, of course, that the pay provided in 1908 was on a proper basis, it does seem that his recommendation of an 84 per cent increase should, in all fairness, be adopted."

"Instead, however, of a request to Congress to put the navy pay on a hundred-cent dollar value, the navy has come to you with the very moderate request for 30 per cent, and this request is so modest, especially when we take into consideration that the Allies, to whom this country has loaned billions of dollars, have increased the pay of their officers on an average of 78 per cent, and the men 100 per cent, that it does seem to me there can be few, if any, gentlemen in Congress who will not realize that this request should be promptly complied with."

General Advance Urged
Recommending that the salaries of both civil and military officials, from the President down, be increased 30 per cent, Admiral Cowie said:

"It is the office, and not the man for whom the salary is provided, and I believe all our government officers should be paid a salary commensurate with the title they hold, unless we are to fill all positions with rich men. I firmly believe would be the greatest detriment possible to this country." Admiral Cowie quotes Admiral Andrews as writing to him: "I am satisfied that the navy is threatened with a serious decrease of efficiency and demoralization, not only

for the present time, but for the future, unless an increase in pay is made at once. Conditions are such now that the young officers who have families, and a great many of them have families, these days, cannot make ends meet, much less lay aside anything for the future at the present rate of pay. These officers are face to face with a condition, not a theory, and it is absurd to think they will stay in the navy, while their wives and children stay at home, deprived in some cases not only of the comforts of life, but the necessities."

The present rates of pay in the navy were established in 1908, a period which is financially about as remote as the Middle Ages are historically when living expenses are considered, Admiral Cowie said.

Duties Well Performed
The officers and men of the navy, he pointed out, performed their duties in such a way as to win admiration, and were "not only willing personally to undergo hardships and peril, but they were willing for their families to undergo privations. Their war duty is done for the present. Peace is come again!"

They have saved the Nation not only billions in money, but countless lives and untold sufferings, and now they ask that they be granted a modestly comfortable living wage, based on present living conditions, and not those of days which are gone to return no more.

"England has doubled the pay of her sailors and increased that of her officers on an average of about 77 per cent, and has done this, and promptly, making the pay retroactive from February 1, 1918, in partial recompense of the privations endured prior to the passage of the act which established higher pay. England did this, generous in spirit as she was prompt—England, whose war expenses were actually greater than ours by billions, and whose present resources are relatively smaller. Can great, rich America do less for her men?"

DEFEAT OF GENERAL PETLURA REPORTED

Denikin Message Says in Direction
of Gaisin Volunteer Troops
Are Victorious—Much Maté-
riel and 4000 Prisoners Taken

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—A Denikin wireless message reports that in the direction of Gaisin the volunteer troops have inflicted a severe defeat upon General Petlura's shock troops, concentrated by General Petlura for the purpose of breaking through to Odessa, much matériel and 4000 prisoners being taken, including three staff colonels.

Admiral Koltchak's Army Retreating

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—An Omek message dated October 30, states that the civil government is evacuating the town. Admiral Koltchak's army is retreating on the whole front, the message adds.

Bolshevik Advance Toward Omek

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Official confirmation of the advance of the Bolsheviks toward Omek, the seat of the Koltchak Government in Siberia, has been received by the State Department. Foreign residents there, and some of the civilian population, have prepared to leave if a Bolshevik occupation becomes more imminent. The members of the United States Railroad Commission left Omek several days ago. It was not thought the withdrawal of this commission eastward would be as far as Irkutsk at this time, but their movements depend upon the extent of the advance of the Bolsheviks. Admiral Koltchak's recent victories had led to the hope that the Bolsheviks would be stopped well east of Omek. No United States troops are within 1000 miles of the fighting front.

Advance of Bolshevik Forces

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Bolshevik forces have advanced during the past week an average of 30 miles along the fronts totalling from 250 to 300 miles and they are now moving forward on virtually every front where there is any action, according to war office reports.

As a result of the capture of big munition factories at Ufa the Bolsheviks are now making their own ammunition for the first time.

The Red armies have suffered reverses on only two sectors, according to the latest reports now available.

WITHDRAWAL OF AFGHAN TROOPS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday)—The following statement was issued yesterday: "The withdrawal of the regular Afghan troops from the Peshawar front has now been completed. North of the frontier and in Baluchistan all is quiet but raiding activity on the part of various Mahsud and Waziri gangs in the Tochi Valley and the Derajat continues unabated."

GREAT TASK BEFORE FRANCE EXPLAINED BY MR. CLEMENCEAU

Premier, in Strasbourg, Says He
Was Drawn to That City as
He Thought His Voice Would
Be Heard From There Best

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Mr. Clemenceau delivered a speech on the government policy at the Palais des Fêtes, Strasbourg, before an audience of 3000 men. He was himself surrounded by men representing all shades of political opinion.

Mr. Clemenceau began his speech by alluding to the great conference actually taking place in France, which would decide the country's policy as the civilized world enters upon its period of peace. "Gentlemen," he said, "it is not a candidate who presents himself to you. It is the chief of the government, whose task it has been to pursue the war till victory and to conclude peace. It is a public man to whom were intrusted supreme responsibilities and who would like as a last effort to strive to enlighten the way. It is a Frenchman whose chief care was to maintain France in her historic rôle of noble virtue. It is the last survivor of the signatories of the Bordeaux protest. It is a son of the great revolution of deliverance, which Rouget de Lisle sent reechoing over the Rhine. It is a son of those who followed Kleber to the conquest of a new world in which the order of justice for all is about to be realized by the liberty of each."

Watchword of New Era

As the head of the government in election time should suggest the country's opinions of moment, Mr. Clemenceau declared he had instinctively been drawn to Strasbourg, where he thought his voice would best be heard. If asked for a watchword of the new era, which France was now entering on he would reply, "work."

"Immense is the task," he declared, "and all the more fearful because the impatience of the democracies, too long repressed, demands the realization of ideals so high that they can only be lasting if not formed in haste."

Speaking of the Peace Treaty Mr. Clemenceau did not glorify it but pleaded the frailty of all human structures. "What frame-work of organization in Europe, one can even say in the world," he said, "does the Peace Treaty bring to the labor of civilized peoples. It is unnecessary to defend at Strasbourg, the Peace Treaty which is breaking the armament of Prussian militarism and is liberating Alsace-Lorraine. This diplomatic instrument, unequalled in history, has been submitted to the assaults of so furious a criticism that I cannot pass over it in silence."

Remaking the Map of Europe

"The heads of the governments of the chief nations of the world met in Paris with an important assembly of technicians to remake the map of Europe in the name of the right, and to enable the nations to dispose freely of themselves—a rather new enterprise."

"For centuries oppressed but valiant nations have entered with head erect, into history. The majority have been dragged into the fight with us. With the restitution of their territories we have to bring them a fair share, meeting the needs of their own nationalities, and, in arranging their frontiers, nothing has been spared in order to avoid all apparent chances of conflict in the future. This was not enough, it was desired to establish peace, permanent justice under the auspices of the League of Nations charged with the maintenance and development of all guarantees of order."

"The old crime of piracy and conquest thus is repaired as far as is possible. Poland is born again. Bohemia is springing up with new destinies, resuming the course of history, which shows us her King fighting and falling in our ranks in the battle at Crecy. The Southern Slavs

"The Southern Slavs, magnificent fighters that they are, are organizing into a powerful nation, which will not fight her friend. Denmark itself is receiving, as the gift of justice without winning them back by war, lands stolen by the Germans. The most difficult problems are being solved which had never been imagined at any period of time."

"The search for right has been pushed to the protection of minorities of race and religion, too long victims in part of murderous intolerance. To achieve all we are organizing a universal legislation of Labor by means of international conferences which will be a powerful aid to guarantee the civil peace of the world, a great service which unrestrained criticism rendered us was to enlighten us on the greatness of the task, which will be honored at some later date by humanity. True, those who accomplished this work are but mere examples of fallibility and I do not believe that any of them has any illusion about the weakness of certain parts of the structure so hastily built. But such as it is, it opens large ways for giving better justice and bringing good will."

Question of Reparations

"Without recriminations, it must be recognized that the reparations due to us for the frightful devastations of the richest departments of France,

have been measured out too parsimoniously. The conversations on this point have never been abandoned and to doubt of their success would be to wound our allies. They gave us magnificently of their blood and one could not understand refusal of financial aid to a Nation which has most suffered and which has been publicly recognized as the advance sentinel of civilization."

Mr. Clemenceau then spoke of the necessity of establishing a system of reforms, because of the urgency of the public program, capable of being a real aid to all electors, but the question was where to begin in a country where all had to be remade, not because of failing institutions but because the rules of the government administration were vitiated less in their ideas than by the general nonchalance of customary irresolution.

"To change all this," he said, "needs reform, not of the legislation, but of the legislator, and resolution to act. When I am asked in what order to handle a governmental program, I answer, the first thing is to have courage to begin."

Criticism of Electoral Reform

Mr. Clemenceau then proceeded to criticize the electoral reform, of which previously he had refused to speak. "As it is at this moment," he said, "we are instituting a system of voting lacking in coherence, such as never has been seen before, and we are getting an electoral system of which the avowed aim is to place the majority under the control of the minority. After so many years of experience I see that the only source of authority rests on a resolute majority of the government. Social equalization is the final accession to power of the workers and of the factories, and this is the capital fact of modern times in civilized countries."

"The realization of the ideas of social justice with the chances of success and its reverses are only at their beginning. Free self-government of peoples allows no nation to escape. But so long as innovators who wish to change others without changing themselves in any way, will not consent to their own reform, they will only retard social progress by exposing their country to the worst forms of reaction. No reform, new as it may be, can frighten us, provided it be founded on public order and on respect for the rights of nations."

Maintenance of Order

"In revenge, the manifestations of violence cannot be and will never be tolerated by any government worthy of its name. Why should the need of maintaining order be less in a republic than in a monarchy? Today the people has no other sovereign than itself and no other law than its own law. If the government forgets this, our Constitution abounds in means of making it reenter the path of duty. If the citizens disregard the supreme interest of the maintenance of public peace, they will suffer the consequences since disorder cannot be the principle of life."

"This is why all forcible attempts, in the name of the factory workers, will meet with just as great obstacles as the excesses of power of ancient oligarchies, which succumbed for having thought to obtain what the Labor organizations believe today should be allowed to them. The perilous idea of suspending national life to compel the granting of certain claims is one of those extreme measures which can only obtain a durable measure of success if one abstains from pushing it to its ultimate. It must be understood that society, if threatened in its most elementary conditions of existence, must depend for its defense more upon an armed force than upon itself, namely, on the spontaneity of the help of men resolved to defend their right, if anyone attempted to deprive them of it."

Achievement of Citizens

"One saw recently what a free organization of citizens can achieve in the exercise of free and legitimate defense. The workman has a right, which he wishes with great reason to have respected, but he must also in his turn respect the rights of others. Socialism has no meaning, if it is not an ordered idealism. The French Revolution must really end in something else than a mere display of intrigues."

"Moreover, there is not only the factory worker to be considered, but the worker on the land, the peasant, who from the rising till the setting of the sun does not count his hours and would not become the pariah of an industrial world, in the advantages of which he is not in a position to participate. It is the peasant on his own land, who until now has constituted the surest basis of French power. He knows that labor conditions are different in the cities from what they are in the country and understands full well the necessity for an appropriate Labor organization. But he cannot admit a systematic appeal to violence, to the disorganization of work and the diminution of production having as its avowed intention the systematic holding of society in terror of tomorrow."

Rights of the Peasant

"The peasant has the same rights as the workman, he belongs to the French people the same as others. For his ungrateful task he needs to be insured of public order in the future as all laboring citizens. The interest of the workmen and peasants are identical and it would be foolish to oppose them."

"In the first rank of those who are opposed to all agreement are the unmasked Bolsheviks, who do not hide their intention of installing on the ruins of the republican régime a dictatorship of anarchy between them and us. It is a question of force, since by claiming liberty for themselves they pretend to impose upon us a dictatorship of absolutism by a system of execrable crimes."

"We must prove that their oppression will not find as defenses."

"A union of good Frenchmen will suffice to overcome the insurmountable barrier of savagery. Next to these avowed conspirators, a sanguinary régime, such as has never been seen before, is presented in the United Socialist Party which is using the vagaries of weakness to identify itself with a policy of crime by proposing as the head of the electoral list for Paris a military officer accused of inciting soldiers to disobedience and desertion in foreign countries. France will do her duty toward the enemy whoever he may be."

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General Policy Defended

Mr. Clemenceau then defended the general policy of France. "We must before all things balance our budget," he declared. "To do this we must ask for all the taxation that is necessary. The sums needed to balance the budget have, however, been much exaggerated. The present taxes already represent more than 10,000,000,000 francs of annual revenue, without the addition of anything from Alsace-Lorraine and the northeast regions, which within five years will have recovered their power of production. For the reconstruction of the liberated regions, however, we cannot dispense with special budgets and nothing is more urgent than to end the transport crisis and to perfect the development of railroads, ports and canals."

"In the social order the necessity to end the nefarious conflict between Labor and Capital there is developing a cooperative movement insuring satisfactory dwellings for all. 'Gentlemen, I have kept your attention too long. If I have spoken bluntly, you may have seen that in all the problems of national life, such as are imposed upon us by our great victory, we conclude always by multiplying and increasing all the powers of the Frenchman. It is nothing to say you wish France to be great. The results depend upon the work we do. 'Let us talk less and work more instead of living in fear of overfatiguing ourselves. A too refined civilization is liable to relax its energy. Germany has rendered us the service of reminding us of our duty toward ourselves, the only exception being us fine resources of will. Let our ambition be to add to them still further. Let all Frenchmen be reunited for the greatness of France and the good of humanity.'"

Press Approves Premier's Appeal

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Thursday)—Mr. Clemenceau went to Kehl yesterday, where he was greeted solemnly by the aldermanic delegation of Kehl municipality. He thanked the delegates, according to onlookers, politely but coldly and then went to Saverne. A universal chorus of approval has greeted Mr. Clemenceau's vigorous and energetic appeal to the French Nation, the only exception being us found in the extreme Socialist press, which affects great indignation at the term "Bolshevik" applied to the United Socialist Party. The "Figaro" says that the great speech at Strasbourg is a password for France.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH PROTECTION IS URGED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Thursday)—Over 3000 candidates are presenting themselves for the 635 seats in the French Chamber of Deputies as candidates at the general elections. Election meetings held by Capt. André Tardieu and other Republican leaders in Paris have been broken up by small bands of revolutionary Socialists, shouting "Long live Bolshevism, down with the army." There is some speculation in the French press as to whether these disturbers are not the precursors of the Red Guards' formation, the probable arrival of which has been announced in the Socialist organs. The "Liberté" and other journals are advocating forcible measures to protect freedom of speech, stating that if the Socialists persist in their violence, peace-loving citizens will be forced to take similar measures, and will combine to insure adequate protection of their candidates.

RESULTS IN HARE SYSTEM ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. ASHTABULA, Ohio—In the third election held in Ashtabula under the Hare system of proportional representation, a system calculated to give minorities or groups throughout the city representation in the city council according to their numerical strength, rather than a rule of the majority of all voters, the Central Labor Union, which had five candidates, elected G. A. Candela and C. E. Wallin.

The other five men elected were J. J. Hogan, H. E. Warren, H. A. Mack, George H. Cross, and Nick Corrado. Mr. Hogan was the only man in the field to obtain enough first choice ballots to be declared elected on the first count. Four of the winning candidates did not reach the required quota, but were elected by a process of elimination of the other candidates.

W. E. Boynton, who introduced the Hare system into Ashtabula and also is a member of the present council, was one of the defeated candidates.

BRICKLAYERS' RETURN TO WORK IS FAVORED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. GLASGOW, Scotland (Thursday)—The Scots ironworkers' ballot regarding the bricklayers' dispute, which has caused a dislocation of the steel industry in Lanarkshire, has resulted in an overwhelming majority in favor of the recommendation to the bricklayers to resume work and open negotiations with the employers. The steel industry unions offer every assistance in these negotiations.

MR. GOMPERS SEEKS TRUCE FOR MINERS

Federation of Labor President Confers With United States Attorney-General in Effort to End Strike in Coal Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Three conferences were held yesterday by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, with A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, for the purpose of effecting a settlement of the strike of bituminous coal miners before the government asks the federal court at Indianapolis at 10 o'clock today to make permanent the temporary order restraining the officials of the miners from conducting the strike.

After the last of these conferences, shortly before 7 o'clock last night, Mr. Gompers would not comment on the result of his day's efforts, and Mr. Palmer sent out word that the government's position that the strike must be called off before the injunction proceedings would be halted or abandoned, was unchanged. The government, it was said at that hour, would go into court today with the intention of pressing its appeal for a permanent injunction and a mandatory writ from the court to the miners' officials to recall the strike order.

Miners May Seek Delay. It was pointed out that counsel for the miners would have the privilege of asking the court to postpone the hearing. Whether Judge C. B. Ames, representing the Department of Justice, would oppose such a motion, would be determined, it was thought, by developments after the last conference held by Mr. Palmer with Mr. Gompers, and before the convening of court. There was some hope last night that these developments might be favorable to action leading to a settlement of the strike.

Through Mr. Gompers, the miners are believed to have made representations to Mr. Palmer that the process of calling off the strike involved a meeting of the wage scale committee, which could be arranged on 24 hours' notice, according to Edgar Wallace, legislative representative in Washington. Thus counsel for the miners might ask the court to postpone the hearing on the restraining order until this committee could be assembled. Then the government, if the move to call off the strike promised to be effectual, might agree to postponing, for a brief time, the hearing on the injunction.

There was a strong presumption that Mr. Gompers told Mr. Palmer the wage scale committee would be much more disposed to order the men to work if there was some prospect of immediate resumption of negotiations with the operators. Whether the government was in communication with the scale committee of the operators was not disclosed after the conference, but it was reported that the operators had repeatedly expressed their willingness to accede to any proposal the government might make.

Mr. Lewis Consulted

The first conference between Mr. Palmer and Mr. Gompers was held yesterday, before the Cabinet meeting. On coming out of the Cabinet meeting, Mr. Palmer announced positively that the application for an injunction would be withdrawn only when the strike order was recalled. He then saw Mr. Gompers for the second time, and after this conference Mr. Gompers got into communication by telephone with John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, at Indianapolis. The third and final conference began at 5:15 o'clock. The keynote to the government's policy was given by Mr. Palmer in a speech on Thursday at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, when he said of the coal strike:

"There is involved the right and power of the government to vindicate its own authority and sovereignty. The offer of a peaceful settlement of the strike through the instrumentality of an impartial tribunal was rejected, and the government faced the alternative of submitting to the demands of a single group, to the irreparable injury of the whole people, or of challenging the assertion by that group of power greater than the government itself."

"Confronted with such a choice, the government's duty was perfectly clear; it refused to surrender to the dictation of any group, and it proposes to assert its power to protect itself and the people whom it is designed to serve."

Output Status Unchanged

Whatever agreement, therefore, the government might make with the miners, would be predicated, it was stated by the Department of Justice, on a clear acknowledgment by the miners of the rightness of the government's course.

There were no conclusive developments in the production situation yesterday. In West Virginia, it was reported that 12 more mines had resumed operations, while in Kentucky the union miners were represented as being opposed to the strike, but unwilling to return to work unless their officials canceled the strike order. In Alabama, 50 mines are now operating, but with what capacity was not stated. Bunker coal for foreign ships in United States ports is being withheld for the time being. The sugar refiners of Cuba were told that they could have coal, provided the sugar produced was assigned to the United States. To facilitate distribution, the Fuel Administrator issued permits to opera-

tors to ship coal direct to consumers on the priority list without waiting for instructions from regional directors.

The strike began a week ago last night. When it began, production had reached 13,000,000 tons weekly, and the most optimistic estimate of production the first week of the strike is 4,000,000 tons. The miners' officials assert that 425,000 men are idle. Non-union mines, almost without exception, are running.

Injunction Suit Plans

Government May Ask Court to Have Strike Order Rescinded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Interest of the officials of the United Mine Workers of America centered in efforts of Samuel Gompers at Washington in behalf of the miners to get the government to agree to withdraw the federal court injunction suit as a first step in bringing negotiations to end the strike.

John L. Lewis, acting president, who was reported to have been in communication with Mr. Gompers by telephone, would neither affirm nor deny this.

Marked concern among the officials was apparent when the report came that it was the firm purpose of the government to ask the federal court to order the strike order rescinded. The hearing on the question of making the temporary restraining order against the union officials a permanent injunction was set for Saturday before A. B. Anderson, federal judge. C. B. Ames, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, on his arrival here declared that the government proposed to push the injunction suit and to ask for an order requiring the strike to be called off.

Canadian Miners Not to Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. SYDNEY, Nova Scotia—Returning from sessions of the international executive of the United Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis, Silby Barrett, representative of district 26 of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick district of the miners' organization, has announced that the mine workers of these provinces will not be called upon to participate in the American strike, unless the executive should deem it necessary to call out men in the present exempted areas as a "last ditch" move.

Such a move, however, Mr. Barrett does not expect to be necessary, as, in his opinion, the strike will be settled within 30 days, because the people and the industries cannot stand it any longer.

In that time, he says in an interview here, some one will give way and there will be settlements. "Even now," he added, "I understand, large manufacturing plants in the United States have been compelled to close. This strike cannot go on, that is all."

Should "last ditch" moves become necessary in the opinion of the United Mine Workers executive, Mr. Barrett also declared, the anthracite miners in the United States will be called out as well as bituminous miners in the district now exempted from the strike order. So far, he says, no suggestion of a strike has been made to the anthracite miners, because it is felt that they should live up to the existing agreements which do not expire until next March. The men, however, he said, resent President Wilson's restraining order and court injunction and "it won't surprise me if the anthracite miners do strike."

Trade Expects Early Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York—An early settlement of the coal strike seems to be expected in the trade. Conditions are intolerable to producers, miners, and consumers alike, according to Coal Age, and it is considered likely the operators and workers will come together soon. No complaints of hardship as a direct result of the strike have come to hand. Some sections of the country are well stocked. The embargo on coastwise and foreign coal shipments is expected to work out to the benefit of essential industries whose reserves are dwindling. The trade paper admits that in union mines virtually all the men responded to the strike call. In the non-union fields the men mostly remained at work.

TIDES HINDER WIRE SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office. BOSTON, Massachusetts—Tides, which in some places surpassed practically all records, yesterday hindered wire service into this city. Telegraph service was hampered by injury done to two Western Union land cables, one operating to White River Junction, New Hampshire, and the other to St. John, New Brunswick, but these were repaired before evening. The telephone service was more seriously affected. Several hundred trunk lines were put out of order by the heavy tides and it was said last night that repairs would not be completed on some of them until tomorrow.

PRINCE VISITS CANADIAN SENATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. OTTAWA, Ontario—His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, is probably the first heir apparent to the British throne who has been made a working member of a parliamentary press gallery. This interesting function took place in the rotunda of the House of Commons on Friday when H. E. M. Chisholm, secretary of the gallery, presented His Royal Highness with a membership card which the Prince graciously accepted. Previously to this His Royal Highness paid a visit to both the Senate and the House of Commons.

ILLINOIS LAUNCHES LOWDEN CAMPAIGN

Candidacy of Governor of That State for President and of Governor of Massachusetts for Vice-President Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. SPRINGFIELD, Illinois—Gov. Frank O. Lowden's boom for President became State-wide here last night at a meeting of Republicans. The name of Gov. Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts was offered as his running mate. From all parts of the State the boom had taken on full proportions before Will Hays, chairman of the National Republican Committee, who came to Springfield for organization work, delivered his address.

Mr. Hays declared that the Republican Party is the party of the future. He made no mention of the League of Nations or the Peace Treaty in his address. He declared that what is needed in this country is not less politics, but more attention to politics. "Politics," he said, "is the science of government, and what we need is more attention to the science of government. Let us have the patriotism of Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt, not a patriotism that moves us only when an enemy is at our gates, but a patriotism which moves us every day to realize what we owe to the country in which we live."

"Our difficulties are largely economic. The industrial problems in this country, which at the moment seem to be overwhelming, can be, and I have implicit faith will be, solved in one way—by finding exact justice and enforcing it."

"It is simply a matter of Roosevelt's 'square deal'—exact justice for Labor, exact justice for Capital, and exact justice for the public, the third side of the triangle which must not be lost sight of. To that end we must develop a reasonable method for honest and efficient labor to acquire an interest in the business to which Labor is expected to give its best efforts. Pending this development, the equilibrium between production and wages must be established, and there must be justice, exact justice, the justice of right and of reason, but not of force. Justice for all—and do not forget that the American people know what exact justice is."

"The Republican Party, from its inception, has stood against undue federalization of industries and activities. There must be strong federal regulation, but not federal ownership. We have always endeavored, and still shall endeavor, to find the middle ground so well defined as between 'the anarchy and unregulated individualism' and the deadening formalism of inefficient and widespread state ownership."

Governor Lowden, in his address, discussed affairs of State and Nation. Fred B. Sterling of Rockford, State Treasurer, presided as toastmaster. Addresses were delivered by Congressman William McKinley of Champaign; Congressman Rodenberg of East St. Louis, and Mrs. Fletcher Dobyns of Chicago, executive chairman of the Woman's Republican Organization. Some 800 persons attended the banquet.

BIG BENEFITS SEEN IN AN OHIO COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CLEVELAND, Ohio—The effects of the prohibition law which went into force in Ohio on May 28 last, and has been in operation for several months, are already plainly discernible at the Juvenile Court presided over by Judge George S. Adams. "It is a little too early to detect much change in the number of delinquency cases in this court," Judge Adams told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently. "But if you will go across and see my trunk officer, before whom all cases are sifted out before determining which are necessary to refer to me, he will give you some very interesting information concerning what we call 'follow up' cases."

The trunk officer pointed out that the amount paid in fees for cases sent to the workhouse in May was \$745, which represented a fee of 50 cents for each prisoner sent to the farm in the last month preceding the enactment of the dry law. Then he pointed to the item of \$257.50, which represented the fees from the same source for the month of September last. "That," he said, "is a pretty fair indication of the change since Ohio went dry. And," he continued, "few could have stood by that chair and heard the tales that used to come to me every day from wives and know that these cases have almost entirely ceased without understanding something of the improvement in conditions which prohibition has brought about in the four months' trial in Ohio."

OHIO ELECTION RESULT IN DOUBT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. COLUMBUS, Ohio—Ohio's vote on the ratification of the federal amendment may be the closest ever recorded in the State. It is certain the result on this issue will not be known until completion of the official count, which begins early next week. Returns from 86 counties, with five precincts missing, and newspaper returns from the remaining two precincts, give the wet a lead of 204 of the question. If the five precincts still out voted as they did on the prohibition question last year, the dries will have a lead of 83. A. White, of the Anti-Saloon League; L. H. Gibson, manager of the Ohio Home Rule Association and H. C. Smith, Secretary of State, agreed last night there is no use venturing any forecast, because little corrections here and there in the official count would swing the results one way or the other. Figures on the other three wet and dry proposals are conclusive. They show the wets lost their state prohibition repeal and beer amendments by 30,000 and 15,000, respectively, while the dries lost their state enforcement act by 25,000.

Kentucky Affirms Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—There was a steady gain for the dries in the returns of last Tuesday's election on the prohibition amendment throughout yesterday. Returns from 92 counties show a majority of 6292 in favor of the amendment. The Anti-Saloon League claims that most of the 28 counties yet to be heard from are dry in sentiment, and that the dry majority will be increased by the reports from them. The vote disapproving the amendment in 20 counties was 33,811, Jefferson County alone providing a majority of 22,797. The 72 counties going dry gave the amendment 40,103.

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INTERNATIONAL LOAN IS URGED

Sir George Paish, at Meeting of "Fight Famine Council," Proposes Economic Remedy Plan

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday)—At the opening session of the International Economic Congress called by the "Fight Famine Council," Lord Farmoor, the chairman, welcomed the delegates "in a spirit of international good will, friendship and cooperation." Referring to their efforts to promote international industrial reconstruction, he said that their program aimed at an effective remedy for the present evils which threatened the whole industrial position.

Sir George Paish, famous economist and adviser to the British Treasury, discussing the reestablishment of the credit system, said that unless the economic situation in Germany and Austria were corrected, those countries would be quite unable to do anything in the way of reparations for France and Belgium. Given a sound policy, however, the outlook was bright.

Wealth, he said, could be produced as never before. The internal war debt should as far as possible be paid out of war profits. Sir George proposed that the League of Nations should issue a form of security which the nations could accept at face value, an international loan, taking precedence over the national debt.

A letter read from Arthur Henderson warmly supported the work of the council and pointed out that Labor was definitely pledged to a revision of the Peace Treaty terms, which "tended to lower the standard of life in central Europe." Numerous speeches were delivered, the general conclusion being that the precise amount of penalty to be paid by Germany should be determined as rapidly as possible and that guarantees of access to raw material, shipping, credit, and so forth, to enable her to pay such damage, should be furnished.

Miss Llewellyn Davies, of the Women's Cooperative Guild, presided at the concluding session today when reports of the economic conditions in various countries were considered. Best means by which the cooperative movement could serve to surmount the economic credit difficulty, notably in Russia, were also considered. A public meeting organized by the "Fight Famine Council" last night passed a resolution urging the government to convene immediately the League of Nations or other appropriate body for the purpose of framing a common policy and taking whatever steps the situation demanded.

WOMEN AND LABOR PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois—"Women want the ballot because affairs like the big steel strike and the coal strike make them realize that all of our citizens, women as well as men, are needed to help in the settlement of our complicated Labor problems," declared Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, in her presidential address at the fifty-first annual convention of the association here.

TEACHERS' STAND INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office. CHARLOTTE, North Carolina—The council of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. C. C. Hook, of this city, president, in recent session in Gastonia, went on record as favoring a higher standard of requirements for North Carolina public school teachers and indorsed the movement looking to higher salaries. The council represents the 2000 club women of the State.

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Pictures and Experiences

to show why. Beatrix is examining a great embossed piece of plate that the goldsmith has brought her and Henry enters the room. Regarding her fixedly, he says, "Herodias, thou knowest not what thou carriest in that charger." She turns and, with alarm in her eyes, drops the charger on the floor. In our humble opinion, this never happened and never could

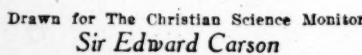
The State and Suffrage

...can were going to deliver a valedictory address, could he do so more appropriately than in the home of the "Marseillaise"; but where, if it comes to that, could he find a better spot for the delivery of a philippic. And, indeed, in an age of prophets, why should not the "Echo de Paris" be numbered amongst the prophets, and here is another well-known paper prophesying a

BY COL. C. W. DURHAM

Principal Assistant United States Engineer, Upper Mississippi River Improv

the wheel boats, provided with strong
pesters and shears on the bow
which was made longer than usual to
accommodate the snagging apparatus
and crew. Sloping banks can always
be found near at hand on this river
which snags can be easily dragged
out of harm's way, so that expensive
tows and machinery used on the
lower Mississippi where the banks
are high and steep, are not needed.



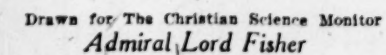
In Russia

favor of the Bolsheviks, drawing a terrific picture of life in Moscow during the revolution, and declaring that though the soviet rule in some districts may be good, in others, "ruled by some narrow-minded scoundrel," the conditions beggar description. Now Colonel Ward is no reactionary milotard; he is the well-known "navy" member of Parliament, who began life in the ranks, continued in

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Washington—At Well-

numerous places in France where it had been located. The fair was up to date in all respects and furnished the usual program of amusements and sporting events. Lectures and addresses were given by teachers from the Washington State college, and in this and other ways the educational feature of the event was made prominent.



thought. Anyway it was a great occasion for Strashbourg and for Georges Clemenceau. Where, if the great republican were going to deliver a valedictory address, could he do so more appropriately than in the home of the "Marseillaise"; but where, if it comes to that, could he find a better spot for the delivery of a philippic. And, indeed, in an age of prophets, why should not the "Echo de Paris" be numbered amongst the prophets, and here is that well-known paper prophesying a

(No. 978)

mercial status of Abyssinia.
(Signed) ADDISON E. SOUTHARD.
Aden, Arabia, September 26, 1919.

(No. 982)

Candy Makers and Sugar

To the Editor of The Christian Science
Monitor:
Your correspondent under date of

To the Editor of The Christian Science

(No. 997)
School Inquiries Too Personal
 To the Editor of The Christian Science
 Monitor:

To the Editor of The Christian Science

The story of a New York woman who a number of years ago remarked upon seeing three automobiles on Broadway in a single afternoon, that she "did not know what pass we are coming to," is paralleled by the following paragraph, taken from "California Desert Trails," S. Smeaton Chase's latest book:

"The sawdust kings for unlimited

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"The cowboy's liking for unlimited range was illustrated by my friend's complaint that new-comers were crowding him out. A neighbor a mile away in one direction and another four miles off in the other were the grounds of objection; and the road was 'getting to be a darn boulevard: there were two fellows went by yesterday.'"

MT. MITCHELL MEMORIAL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina.—The Mt. Mitchell Park Commission, in cooperation with a committee to be appointed by the University of North Carolina, will erect a suitable memorial on the summit of Mt. Mitchell in honor of the natural scientist whose name it bears. Dr. Elisha Mitchell, former professor at the State University, was lost on the mountain 6 years ago while on an exploring expedition. Mt. Mitchell, which has an elevation of 6711 feet, is the highest peak east of the Rockies. Dr. Mitchell was a native of Washington, Connecticut.

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November 12th		
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make him some very thin cheese sandwiches and run them under a hot flame, toasting the outsides only, so that the cheese melts down into the bread. But be sure the cheese is seasoned with a few drops of savory

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STRIKE SETTLED AT NEW ORLEANS

Longshoremen Agree to Return for 10 Days Pending Decision of Adjustment Commission—Compromise Award Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The strike of some 7000 waterfront workmen, who have been out more than a month, completely tying up all shipping here, ended yesterday, when the men voted to return to work this morning and remain at work at least 10 days, pending decision as to their wages by the National Adjustment Commission, which sat here for a week last month.

In addition to this announcement, which will mean the immediate loading and unloading of some 150 ships tied up here, the union officials declared they had received official notice that the commission would award 85 cents an hour straight time, \$1.25 an hour overtime, and \$2 an hour on Sundays. The men struck for \$1, \$1.50, and \$2 respectively, for the classes of work mentioned.

The men then back at the wages demanded and then ordered discharged again by the Shipping Board will have to return to work, therefore, at lower wages than the firms had agreed to give them.

"Plant Democracy" Aim

The Nation Settles With Its Printers and Plans a Cooperative Shop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—With the succeeding local pressmen's unions denying that they have offered to compromise with the employers, the printing trade deadlock is now featured by announcement from one magazine that it will resume publication next week with its plant reorganized along lines of industrial democracy.

The Nation has settled with its pressmen, feeders and compositors on the basis of the 44-hour week and \$14 increase in weekly wages, and on a plan including:

Shop organization on the basis of voluntary production, with the sole aim of maximum high-grade output with minimum human cost; institution of a system of profit-sharing, contemplating ultimately the conduct of the enterprise upon a fully cooperative basis, possibly ultimately to include the buyer and establishment of a shop council similar to those already successfully in operation elsewhere, designed to be the real governing body of the organization.

Chilean Harbor Strike Settled

SANTIAGO, Chile.—The harbor workers' strike at Antofagasta, which spread to other Labor organizations and threatened to affect the exportation of nitrate, has been settled by the court of conciliation. The court left the specific settlement of the men's demands to a compromise committee, which will make an award this month.

The strike in the Braden Company mines at El Teniente, near Rancagua City, is causing great distress. There have been no disorders.

CHANGE IN MILITARY TRAINING PLAN URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A bill proposed by the Reconstruction Commission's Committee on Education, providing that the functions now exercised by the Military Training Commission in training boys from 16 to 18 years be taken over by the State Department of Education, will be voted upon at the next session of the Legislature. In his recent survey of the present system, Dr. Felix Adler, chairman of the committee, found that the training is not accomplishing its original purposes.

He says that the system does not reach more than one-fourth of the boys of 16, 17 and 18, as the other three-fourths are exempt because of work and other reasons. The system also fails, he says, to give the boys technical military training and adequate physical development. Under the Department of Education the good features of the present system would be retained and others added, he says. Part of the commission's plans include summer camps for both boys and girls and all boys would be reached during vacation. The results would be commensurate with the cost, which is not true of the \$354,000 spent by the Military Training Commission in training one-fourth of the boys at 1½ hours weekly. The Reconstruction Commission has many endorsements reflecting public approval of the project.

INCREASE IN GAS RATE IS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The plea of the East Boston Gas Company for permission to increase its rates to \$1.10 for 1000 feet of gas, in order that it may pay 10 per cent dividend, its stockholders being dissatisfied with dividends of 3½ per cent, met with opposition yesterday before the state Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners from consumers who contended that with efficient management the company could pay as large dividends as it had any reason to expect at a price of \$1 for 1000 feet.

Sergt. John P. Holland, an overseas veteran, pointed out that the company could pay dividends of 11 per cent when it sold gas at 80 cents for 1000 feet, and could pay reasonable dividends at the \$1 rate now. Lieut. Patrick F. Moran contended that the reduced dividend rate was due to an

increase of 75 per cent in the cost of management of the company, and charged that the company at a former hearing had not presented all the facts in the case, but only those that would bear out its case for a higher rate. The company, he said, had paid dividends of 7½ to 11 per cent during the last four years, and could pay reasonable dividends now had it been willing to accept smaller returns during that period. He showed from the company's report that it received \$200,000 more for gas in 1919 than in 1916.

DRY AMENDMENT NOT AFFECTED

Even Apparent Loss of Ohio, It Is Explained, Would Not Delay Prohibition Enforcement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The widely circulated report that "if the wets have won in Ohio," national prohibition will be defeated or deferred, is denied by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America. The Eighteenth Amendment, he points out, was "valid to all intents and purposes, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states."

Mr. Wheeler gives the following explanation of the process by which national prohibition becomes effective, and the legal status of prohibition at present:

The Secretary of State issued a proclamation when 36 states had reported favorable action. The proclamation showed that 36 states had ratified by January 16, 1919. It did not include all the states which had ratified by that date. Missouri and Wyoming also ratified the amendment on January 16. Two states could be lost from the number and there would be no change in the date when the Nation goes dry under the federal Constitution.

"The Secretary of State is custodian of records relating to prohibition. The court will look to those records to find when 36 states have ratified. The record shows that 38 ratified on January 16, 40 by January 17, 41 by January 21, 42 by January 22, 44 by January 29, 45 by February 25. The Secretary of State cannot change the record. If so, he would have more power as a ministerial officer than the legislatures and Congress. Even if the Supreme Court holds that a referendum is legal, which is not probable, the wets must win 10 states to defeat the Eighteenth Amendment. Two state supreme courts have held that their state constitutions do not permit a referendum. This settles the case in those states, as the Supreme Court follows the state supreme courts on the confirmation of their own constitutions.

"Ohio is the only State in the Union which has a constitutional provision which provides specifically for a referendum on the federal amendment. Cases are pending in the supreme courts of Nebraska, New Mexico, Colorado and California. There is no probability that the state supreme courts will permit enough elections to be held to change the result, even if all the states voting voted wet. The liquor interests have absolutely no chance in any of the proposed referendum states unless it would be California, Missouri, and Wisconsin. That the referendum is unauthorized is demonstrated by the fact that an amendment to the federal Constitution has been proposed in the United States Senate to amend Article V and permit a referendum. Both wet and dry senators in the discussion were a unit that a referendum how would be illegal. We confidently believe the Supreme Court will so hold."

HARVARD FUND \$9,254,202

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Harvard endowment fund yesterday had reached \$9,254,202, of which amount \$3,662,279 was contributed from the Boston district, \$3,386,632 from the New York district, and \$2,205,311 from the outside districts.

RETIREMENT PAY FOR TEACHERS

Under Contributory Plan, They Will Receive in All About Half Pay in Massachusetts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Announcement was made at the State House yesterday that it is expected that soon teachers, upon retirement, will be able to receive practically half pay, for their own contributions to an annuity fund will provide for payment to them, it is anticipated, of at least a quarter of their salaries, and the State will provide a pension equal to that amount.

Teachers retired on pension before the year just ended numbered 397. Last year 50 were retired. The State's payments to teachers in pensions have totaled \$448,036.04. The minimum annual pension is \$300, and the average \$375.61.

The new arrangement, under which teachers pay sums into an annuity fund, will make possible the payment of large pensions in the future. The retirement system in this State, which finished its fifth year on July 1, 1919, was the first in this country, it is said, to be established on a sound financial basis.

Higher Pay Asked

Cambridge Teachers Urge Increases at Meeting of Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—An increase in teachers' salaries of \$600 a year, similar to the increase requested by Boston teachers, was asked by several Cambridge school-teachers last night, speaking before more than 300 Cambridge citizens in the Cambridge Latin School. Edward W. Quinn, Mayor of Cambridge, said that he was heartily in favor of granting a substantial increase to the teachers. Following the discussion a citizens committee was formed, which is to go before the Massachusetts Legislature in behalf of the Cambridge school-teachers. George B. Wason, of the Governor's Council, presided.

In speaking on the professional side of the salary question, John W. Wood, of the Rindge Technical School, said that Gov. Calvin Coolidge had promised to request a special session of the Legislature to consider the question of increasing the salaries of Cambridge school-teachers.

Miss Mary C. Hardy, of the High and Latin School, and Martin F. O'Connor, of the Rindge Technical School, discussed the women's and men's side of the problems of the individual teacher, and Miss Elizabeth G. Nelligan, of the Sleeper School, told of the salary increases in Cambridge schools in the past.

Miss Nellie A. Kerrigan, of the Putnam School, presented a chart which compared the cost of living with the salary increases, showing that the former had advanced 104 per cent since 1916, and the latter but 7 per cent.

"We cannot maintain law and order," Miss Adele Schroder, of the High and Latin School, said, "without an educated people. We cannot maintain an educated people with the public schools, and we cannot maintain the public schools without public school teachers." She told how many of the teachers were leaving the profession of teaching for better paying commercial work, stating that over 52,000 teachers throughout the United States had left the profession. "We are not unionized," she said, "but we are united. The business world is calling, and our imperative needs are urging us to answer that call."

Among the other speakers were H. Warren Foss, of the Kelley School, who spoke on the salary conditions in other cities; Miss Mary A. Boland, of the Taylor School, who discussed some effects of low salaries; and Francis J. O'Hara, of the Wellington School, who spoke on the Massachusetts school fund.

NET DEFICIT LOWER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Disbursements of \$570,349,205 by the

government in October were the lowest in any month since June, 1917, Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, announced yesterday. The net current deficit for the month was \$319,239,450, the lowest for any month since April, 1917, excluding months in which income and profit taxes were payable.

CHINA'S FINANCIAL PROBLEMS PRESSING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Because of the necessities of the people in northern China, reports from the Far East yesterday indicated that unless the Peking Government receives strong financial assistance, the Japanese interests supported by certain influential Chinese will seek to revive the old consortium for the purpose of giving relief. The excuse for this is that northern China is threatened with disorderly outbreaks. The State Department is opposed to the evocation of the old consortium, because of the Japanese reservations respecting Manchuria and Mongolia. Its efforts, therefore, are being directed to the establishment of the new consortium, even though it may be necessary to restrict it to the United States, Great Britain and France.

In view of the independent loan by American bankers, approved by the State Department, to the Chinese Government, reports from the Far East indicate that Japan also would be likely to act independently in making loans to China. It is further reported that Japanese bankers would welcome American participation in the Japanese loans, but there is excellent reason to believe the State Department would discourage such cooperation with Japanese banks on the part of American banks. If the consortium plan fails, it is thought spirited competition will result.

WORK FOR COLLEGE MEN IN LABRADOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey.—A splendid opening for the college man who wishes to make his vacation count for more than "a good time" is offered by Dr. W. T. Grenfell, worker among the Labrador natives, who announced in a lecture here that he wants recruits for a summer cruise.

Work will be in the nature of social service and educational propaganda among the people of Labrador, and during his present lecture tour in the United States, one of the prime objects of which is to interest the university men in this enterprise, Dr. Grenfell is taking bookings for young men who wish to spend the summer months in this constructive work.

The entire coast of Labrador will be the scene of their activities, which will include work of general utility, such as cutting lumber and construction, as well as teaching the rudiments of learning to the natives, who are reported as very receptive and capable when given opportunities of this kind.

PACKER IS ACCUSED UNDER STORAGE LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Information has been filed against Armour & Co., Chicago, charging 31 separate violations of the Wisconsin cold storage law, which prohibits keeping foodstuffs in storage longer than one year unless permission has been obtained from the Dairy and Food Commission. It is alleged that more than 100,000 pounds of various kinds of meat were kept in Milwaukee storerooms longer than the time permissible.

The information was sworn to by Charles J. Kramer, of the Dairy and Food Commission, and the charges filed by District Attorney W. C. Zabel. Information filed a few days previously charges Armour & Co., with holding in storage prunes alleged to be unfit for human consumption.

VICE-PRESIDENT AT LABOR CONFERENCE

Mr. Marshall Advises Delegates to Approach Problems in Amity—Workers Insistent on Eight Hours as Maximum Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The outstanding features of the sessions of the International Labor Conference yesterday were the visit and address of Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall and the presentation of the program of the workers regarding the eight-hour day and 48-hour week.

Mr. Marshall told the delegates that he was there not to propose legislation, but to say that there were two kinds of legislation, one that attempted to have the world lift itself by its bootstraps, that did not have public opinion back of it, and another kind which sought to crystallize public opinion into the law of the land, and that was the kind that succeeded. He admonished the delegates to seek the solution of their problems in amity and concord, friendship and common sympathy.

Objection to Word "Classes"

The statement of the Vice-President that he did not like legislation in the interest of what are called the laboring classes, because he objected to the word "classes" in a discussion of affairs "in a world where God made man," brought forth a rejoinder from the Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, who, after paying a tribute to President Wilson and welcoming the Vice-President in his stead, "because the conference is an epoch-making one which may start a new industrial era," said that those who were working for the benefit of the working classes were working for every class in the community and for the continued peace and progress of the world. "Having regard to the fact that this conference for the first time brings all classes together in a spirit of good will and cooperation, it is right and fitting that the Vice-President should come here."

S. R. Parsons, representing the employers of the Canadian delegation, who did not subscribe to the proposal of D. S. Marjoribanks on behalf of the majority of the employers, said he believed in shop committees, in the weekly day of rest, and in profit-sharing, and did not object to the eight-hour day as such. He was opposed to short hours because, he said, they lessened production, and the world was suffering from lack of production.

New Formula Needed

Léon Jouhaux said that Mr. Parsons' words took him back to old days which had gone in Europe. They had reached a time when they must set up a new formula upon which a new world would grow. The question of production was not ignored, he declared, but the working classes, noticing the waste of raw material, the poor organization, and the extent of unemployment, concluded that something had to be done. It was not so much a question of the duration of hours as how to make the best use of human work and energy.

Tom Shaw, Labor delegate of Great Britain, said that it was hoped that out of the misery of the war would emerge a condition of sufficient work, and wages that would give comfort, cleanliness, security, and education, and allow human beings of all classes to develop what was best and brightest in their natures. He then submitted the workers' amendments to the draft convention, which previously had been submitted in French by Mr. Jouhaux. The workers include commercial as well as industrial workers, and insist upon eight hours as a maximum working day, instead of a 48-hour week only, as provided in the convention.

Earlier Operation Proposed

Their amendments define industrial undertakings minutely, covering everything except home work, and give their interpretation of the necessity for continuous and extended work, and the conditions under which it can be carried on. They propose that the convention enter into operation not later than July 1, 1920, instead of a year later, as proposed in the convention. The opinion is expressed that war-time laws restricting the rights of Labor should be repealed in all countries, and the proposal is made that in no case should the present convention prejudice more favorable conditions already achieved in certain countries.

Production Said to Have Dropped

Louis Guerin, employer delegate of France, declared the employers of France had agreed to the eight-hour day or 48-hour week, but he said production had decreased in the same ratio as hours of labor, at a time when increased production was vitally needed, especially in the devastated countries.

Austria has notified the Supreme Council that she will be unable to send delegates to the International Labor Conference at Washington, but that she will follow the proceedings with deep interest.

The Germans have sent word that they will be able to secure passage about November 15 if that would not be too late for them to take part in the conference. A reply was sent yesterday that the conference probably would be in session through November and possibly into the first week of December, and that if the Germans sailed on the 15th, they probably would arrive in time to take part in important decisions.

NEW LIGHT SHED ON NEW JERSEY

Leader of Woman Suffragists Tells How They Aided the Election of Mr. Edwards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PLAINFIELD, New Jersey.—The election in this State was very satisfactory to the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, according to a statement by Mrs. E. F. Felckert, president, who claims more than the necessary votes pledged to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment in both houses of the Legislature. The Democratic platform stood unqualifiedly for immediate ratification.

The statement throws new light on the success of Edward I. Edwards, Democratic Governor-elect. Though the wets are claiming full credit for electing him, Mrs. Felckert says that the Republican platform favored a suffrage referendum, "and our strong Republican friends would have had no respect for us if we had not supported Senator Edwards, just as they would have expected us to work for Mr. Bugbee if the position of the candidates had been reversed." Mr. Bugbee was the Republican candidate.

"Senator Edwards," says Mrs. Felckert, "made a point of stating his position on suffrage at every meeting, and his opponent also let the public clearly understand he desired to have a referendum on the subject."

Result in Maryland in Doubt

BALTIMORE, Maryland.—With complete official returns of Tuesday's election from all of the counties of the State and five of the 28 wards in Baltimore, Albert C. Ritchie (D.), for Governor, had a plurality of 198 over Harry W. Nice (R.), according to Democratic tabulations. Republican statisticians, however, allowed Mr. Ritchie a lead of only 156, and the party's campaign managers insist that the complete city returns will show that Nice is elected. The discrepancy in the plurality figures is due to difference in the estimates of the uncanceled vote of Baltimore.

NEGOTIATION REFUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Employing butchers of Chicago at a meeting here refused to treat with striking butchers and determined to offer them nothing but the open shop, the same hours, and the same working conditions and wages that they are receiving. A large number of Chicago butchers went on strike recently and demanded an increase from \$30 to \$40 a week.

AID FOR FIREMEN'S UNIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Illinois State Federation of Labor at its recent annual convention authorized the executive board of the federation to lend all possible aid to help maintain the firemen's unions in cities where they have been organized and demanded an eight-hour day for policemen.



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BOSTON

PLAN FOR FRENCH WINES IS EXPOSED

Minister of Commerce of French Government Said to Be Arranging Publicity Campaign in United States and Elsewhere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Under the caption, "The Government to Use Foreign Publicity for Our Wines and Spirits," a Paris, France, trade publication, the "Echos de l'Exportation," announces that a campaign has been undertaken by the French Minister of Commerce in the United States and other countries "to demonstrate the exaggeration of a prohibition which strikes our Bordeaux, Burgundy, and Champagne wines and our natural spirits (fruit spirits) with the same discredit as the adulterated wines and trade spirits of Hamburg and elsewhere, and thus preventing the consumption of hygienic drinks under pretext of fighting alcoholism."

The edition of the publication containing this notice was received at the headquarters of the Scientific Temperance Federation in Boston, of which Miss Cora Frances Stoddard is executive secretary. "It does not yet appear," said Miss Stoddard, who had the article translated into English, "just what form his publicity activities are likely to take in this country. If, indeed, he can take any, but it is just as well for our people to know what is proposed from our ally."

"This term 'hygienic drinks,' continued Miss Stoddard, quoting from the article, 'has been the object of vigorous objection in the French Academy of Medicine during the war. Members of the academy claimed that it originated with the wine interests and objected so vigorously to the use of even the term 'so-called hygienic drinks' as applied to wine and beer, as inaccurate and misleading, that it was omitted from the pronouncement then under discussion which was to be given out to the public."

In announcing the campaign of publicity in the United States and elsewhere the article says: "In consequence of campaigns led by the water-drinkers of different countries, notably in the Scandinavian countries, Finland, and the United States, prohibitive measures have been taken in recent years against the importation of wines and spirits from France. These measures are very prejudicial to our business of exportation and are far from facilitating the problem of raising our spirits. So the Minister of Commerce has been much occupied lately with the best means for remedying the situation."

JAPANESE IN EAST INDIES WORRY DUTCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—According to an official communication from Holland received in Washington yesterday, The Netherlands Government is seriously concerned over alleged recent activities of Japanese agents in the Dutch East Indies, especially in Java, Sumatra and Borneo. Practically all the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, the reports say, have been invaded by Japanese labor.

Almost coincidentally with the outbreak of the European war a large number of Japanese went to the Dutch East Indies, and have been maintained in an organization under a direction that is said to have controlled all the Japanese in the islands. Last year the Japanese in the Dutch possessions numbered upward of 50,000.

The Japanese, it is reported, are law-abiding and industrious, but the Dutch officials are said to be convinced, by evidence which has not been disclosed, that the Japanese are working under instructions from the Tokyo Government. A special committee of the Dutch Parliament has begun an investigation and all the facts at the command of the Colonial Department have been placed at its disposal.

SAVING OF RUSSIAN CULTURE IS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—To save Russian culture and her workers from annihilation, a group of Russian writers and journalists have organized a society in the United States which is endeavoring to raise a fund for the relief of men of letters in Russia, to aid both materially and morally those who have suffered in connection with events in Russia.

The intellectual men have at all periods of Russian history been defenders of the interests of the Russian people and have been in the first ranks of the fighters for freedom, and many of them have been imprisoned and exiled in Siberia at hard labor because

they cared more for their own people than for themselves, the society says. Now under the conditions of civil war raging in Russia, they are being subjected to persecutions such as were unknown even under the Tsar, it adds.

LEGION TABLES DEBATABLE ISSUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
RALEIGH, North Carolina—At the recent meeting of the North Carolina division of the American Legion the sentiment was expressed in favor of approving any legislation directed against sundry debatable questions. Resolutions to the effect that teaching the German language in the public schools of the State should be prohibited and that German language newspapers be debarred from public sale were tabled. The Legion members likewise refused to endorse the Y. M. C. A.'s work in France. Private John Beasley, editor of the Monroe Journal, was elected president of the state division.

Raleigh Post, American Legion, has advised state headquarters of the Legion that it has admitted to full membership two women who saw active service overseas as volunteers for war service.

MAINE RATIFICATION OF SUFFRAGE PRAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland News Office
PORTLAND, Maine—Mrs. Florence Brooks Whitehouse of Portland, chairman of the Maine branch of the National Women's Party in commenting on the recent ratification of the suffrage amendment by the Maine Legislature at the special session said: "Maine has been worthy of her best traditions and in a measure justified her motto by leading the second half of the ratification states. She has tipped the scales in favor of the enfranchisement of American women, and it is safe to predict that all the states which have arranged for special sessions will hurry to be counted."

"But Maine women are not enfranchised until 36 states have ratified and our work will not end until all these states have been won. I predict, however, that the women of the United States will be voting in 1920."

PAN MOTOR INVESTIGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—In the investigation by Judge K. M. Landis in the United States Court here of the Pan Motor Company, charged with using the mails to defraud in a stock promotion scheme, literature sent out by the company was read to the jury, in which a "triumphant trip" of the motor car in 1917 was set forth. Following the reading of this account a letter was read, signed with the name of the president of the company, and addressed to the engineers who assembled the first cars, telling of the trip. Among other things the president's letter said the car could hardly be turned around on a 40-acre tract of land. One of the engineers testified that it cost \$2000 to build the first car, and later ones, \$1200, though the car was advertised to sell for about \$500.

SEA-TO-SEA AIR MAIL LINE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Transcontinental aerial mail routes will be established soon, possibly as early as January 1, Otto Praeger, second assistant Postmaster-General, told the House Post Office Committee yesterday, adding that the department also contemplated an aerial mail route to Alaska. Mr. Praeger said a number of cities had offered free landing fields and other facilities.

Another Step In the Path of Progress—Our Out-of-Town Service Department

As we approach our fiftieth anniversary as wholesale and retail grocers, we announce the opening of our Out-of-Town Service Department—the latest step in the program of Progress which has made our name a household word throughout the length and breadth of New England. This new project is

A Different Kind of Mail Order Department

It should not be confused with the ordinary mail order business marketing a few of the staple lines of groceries. Its object is to extend to everybody outside our local delivery limits all the advantages and conveniences (including that of the charge account) of our most comprehensive retail stores. Through a monthly price-list it actually brings to your door, no matter how great the distance, a complete stock of imported and Domestic Food Stuffs of the better grades at prices we believe you will be glad to pay.

The November number of this catalogue is ready for you. We shall be glad to mail it on request.

Cobb Bates & Yerxa Co.,
Dept. M, Gilbert Place, Boston, Mass.

HIGH SUGAR PRICE CONFRONTS SOUTH

United States Government Official Recommends 17 and 18 Cents as Fair Rate for the New Crop in Louisiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Sugar at 20 to 22½ cents a pound confronts New Orleans and the South in general for the next two months as the result of a recommendation by United States Attorney Mooney that 17 and 18 cents be adjudged by the government a fair price for the new Louisiana crop. By the end of December, however, the new sugar from Cuba will be coming and there should be a material reduction in cost to manufacturer and household.

Seventeen cents a pound for yellow clarified sugar and 18 cents for plantation granulated on the plantations was agreed upon by Mr. Mooney and a committee of sugar planters on Thursday. Mr. Mooney recommended to A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Attorney-General, that the price agreed upon between himself and the planters' committee be accepted as reasonable. Its acceptance is now up to the Attorney-General with every indication that it will be accepted, according to the planters, who say that Mr. Palmer has left the fixing of a fair and reasonable price to Mr. Mooney.

The sugar still under control of the Equalization Board will continue to be sold at the present fixed price of 8.82 to the wholesaler and ought to reach the consumer at not over 11 cents a pound. Plantation granulated sugar sold on the sugar exchange on Thursday at 20½ cents a pound, thus reducing the official quotation for that grade 2 cents.

Cuba's new crop will begin to move in the latter part of December. There will be no limit on the price at which it will be sold unless bought up by the Equalization Board under the terms of the McNary bill now pending in Congress. According to the prices now being paid the Cuban planters, their new crop ought not to bring over 12 to 13 cents at wholesale in this city, unless the refiners are allowed to profiteer.

Normal Conditions Forecast

New York Official Hopeful—Sugar Held in Harbor to Be Sold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—With continued economy in the use of sugar, conditions here should return to normal next week, according to Arthur Williams, federal Food Administrator, who says that New York's retailers are now getting about 24,000 tons weekly, or one-fourth of the pre-war allotment and one-half of last year's. Following the agreement of C. H. McLean, secretary and treasurer of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery, of Montreal, Quebec, to release the 2,240,000 pounds which has been held in the harbor for a profit of 4 cents above the government's price, this supply will be placed in charge of the Sugar Equalization Board for equal distribution to manufacturers, and will be sold at 10.5 or 11 cents.

Mr. Williams favors extension of the Sugar Equalization Board's duration for one year and a broadening of its powers. Rigid control should be exerted over sugar exportation, he says, as much now marked for export is hoarded by profiteers.

Profiteering Is Charged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
ATLANTA, Georgia—Alleged profiteering in the public sale of sugar has resulted in the United States Department of Justice obtaining a warrant for the arrest of a retail grocerman of this city. Hooper Alexander, United States District Attorney here, preferred charges of asking and receiving excessive prices against the defendant

who is charged with selling at 37½ cents per pound. The defendant, it is reported, admits selling loaf sugar at 32½ cents per pound. He claims to have purchased it from a commission salesman, and to have paid 56 cents per two-pound box, or at the rate of 28 cents per pound.

PLANS FOR FLIGHT AROUND THE WORLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The aerial derby around the world being organized by the Aero Club of America and the Aerial League of America will start on July 4, 1920, and must be completed by January 4, 1921, so Alvan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club, announces. Prizes amounting to \$1,000,000 are being arranged, and both men and women, over 21 years of age, either aircraft pilots owning or renting their machines or passengers on aerial transportation lines, may enter. The zone of travel is to be confined within 60 degrees north latitude and 15 degrees south latitude, with controls and three referees in every city and community of the countries which have cordial relations with the United States and have offered prizes amounting to not less than \$10,000. Contestants will be allowed to choose routes if they report to at least one control on the American, European, Asiatic and African continents and cross the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It is hoped that the derby will aid in opening up the world's air ways in encouraging international aeronautics and in fostering establishment of permanent aerial transportation lines.

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland—Election returns up to date indicate unmistakably the defeat of the government by a crushing majority. The new government will have 24 seats in the House out of 36. The Opposition leader, R. A. Squires, was elected by a narrow majority in St. Johns West. He lost one of his running mates, Dr. Campbell, to John R. Bennett, the Colonial Secretary, who came in as third man. The Cabinet ministers returned are Sir Michael Cashin, Mr. Bennett, William Woodford, and J. C. Crosbie and those defeated are A. E. Hickman, A. W. Piccott, A. B. Morin, John G. Stone, and Mr. Currie. The last named is editor of The Daily News.

There are three parties now represented as follows: Cashinites, 12; Squireites, 13; Coakerites, 11. A coalition of the latter two will form a new government.

NEWARK PROTEST ON VACCINATION

People in New Jersey City Demand Revocation of Compulsory Rule—Law Leaves Decision With Local Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEWARK, New Jersey—Within a few weeks the Newark Board of Education will announce its position regarding the compulsory vaccination rule as applied to Newark's public schools. The New Jersey law places the decision upon the shoulders of the local boards of education. The Newark board originally ruled it compulsory and in spite of years of agitation against the rule has held steadfastly to it.

At a recent public hearing, those opposed to compulsory vaccination were in the majority, showing plainly that sentiment against the compulsory rule is gaining ground. Frank H. Sommer, dean of the New York University Law School and president of the Newark Board of Education, questioned several speakers. As an indication of the confidence of those opposed to compulsory vaccination of school children, several speakers proposed that the question be decided by a referendum, but it is not likely that such a course will be taken.

Responsibility for Result

Alexander M. Cashin, who said that he represented nobody but his own family, asked whether the physicians in favor of vaccination would favor a law to the effect that, if a fatality resulted from complications arising from vaccination, the operator should be indicted for murder. None of the physicians gave an expression of opinion on the question.

J. C. Corlies, president of the Anti-Vaccination Society of New Jersey, asked that the board modify the rule and watch the result. He declared that such a course had been taken in many cities and towns throughout the country without harm. In the Philippines there was at one time much smallpox. Vaccination was started and at the same time the health authorities started to "clean up the place a bit." The number of cases dwindled, he said. Vaccination was given the credit, but the credit should have been given to the plentiful use of soap and water, in his opinion.

The speaker declared that although it was thought by some persons that all physicians were in favor of vaccination, only 20 per cent of them were. Doctors are bound by medical ethics not to express themselves too freely upon the subject, he said. He

ended by saying that vaccination had killed more people than it had cured.

Burden of Proof on Proponents

Samuel J. MacDonald, a lawyer, declared that 10 days before he heard about the meeting, he knew nothing whatever about vaccination, but that in 10 days he grew to be astounded at the strength of the opposition to it. He called compulsory vaccination the only medical prescription in this country which is forced by law in some sections. The burden of proof on whether vaccination is or is not a benefit rests not on the citizen who objects to it, he said, but upon the persons who wish to force it upon others. He said that the educational board should determine without doubt whether vaccination was safe, sure, or necessary. Those points, according to Mr. MacDonald, cannot be determined. A mass of testimony, consisting of references of the findings of eminent physicians and physical scientists was presented by those opposed to the compulsory feature of vaccination. One speaker said the treatment his 12-year-old son received at the hands of a physician in attempting to have a vaccination "take" was nothing less than inhuman. Numerous other cases were cited.

Physician Cornered
It was stated by a physician in favor of vaccination that he would withdraw his children from the Newark schools if the vaccination rule was modified in any way. In response to that he was asked why he feared for the health of his own children, who were vaccinated, if vaccination did what it was claimed it would do. The question was not answered.

Among those who spoke in favor of compulsory vaccination were Charles V. Craster, health officer of Newark; Dr. G. B. Philhower, of Nutley, New Jersey, president of the Essex County Medical Society, and Dr. Edward J. III, former president of the New Jersey State Medical Society. Several of the men and women who attended the hearing said afterward that if the board decided not to modify the compulsory vaccination rule they would not relax in their efforts to have it do so eventually.

IOWA'S RECENT LAND BOOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
AMES, Iowa—The boom that sent land prices in Iowa and throughout the corn belt to unprecedented heights in the spring came to a standstill in August, according to Prof. O. G. Lloyd, of the farm management department at Iowa State College. Returns from 500 farm sales in 70 counties gave an advance of \$100 per acre, nearly 60 per cent, in land prices. In 50 counties land was sold at \$300 or more per acre. Conservatives estimate that there was justification for only 25 per cent of this advance.

JAMAICA BANANA CROP VERY HEAVY

Prices Double the Usual Figure at This Time of the Year, Due to Various Causes—New Line of Ships to Touch at Island

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies—The buying of bananas for shipment abroad continues to have some extraordinary features for this season of the year, and although a banner crop was expected, the amount of fruit which continues to come forward for shipment, surprises some of the most experienced planters. It is not impossible that the estimated shipment of 10,000,000 bunches before the year ends, may be left behind by the actual shipments.

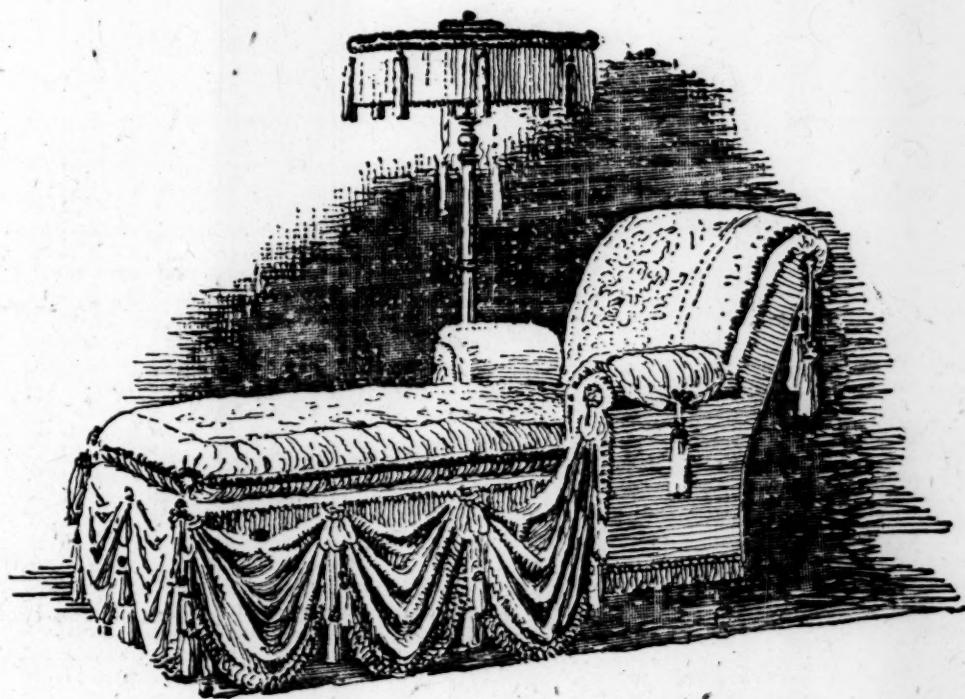
Again, in September the prices of bananas are for the most part as low as £7 10s. for 100 bunches. The price at present is £15 per 100 bunches, and there is expectation of an advance above that. In a single week, the first in September, nearly 340,000 bunches were shipped. For this briskness, as already explained, the reasons include a falling off in the banana supply from Central America, a hungry demand abroad for bananas, and here locally the contest between the Jamaica Shipping Company, the new concern that brought in a policy of paying the producer of the banana more than the United Fruit Company and the Atlantic Fruit Company have been paying him.

News has been given out here that Jamaica will be linked up with a new steamship service from New York to Valparaiso via the Panama Canal. The boats, which will be of 8400 tons with excellent passenger fittings, will touch at various ports between their terminals, and Kingston will be one of these. They will be put on by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company which is allied with the Royal Steam Packet Company, whose connection with the British West Indies has been of very long standing.

The Legislative Council has been summoned by acting Governor Bryan for a special session to pass some after-the-war legislation initiated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. This deals with the restrictions under which former enemies of the British Empire will be allowed to visit this island.

MINIMUM URGED FOR TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
SPARTANBURG, South Carolina—The South Carolina Federation of Labor at its recent convention adopted a resolution advocating a minimum salary of \$1200 for all school-teachers, whether in city or in rural schools.



Paine's

For Insouciant Days of Ease

—This luxurious Louis XVI Chaise Longue makes its debut from Paine's workshops on the premises.

Few indeed fully realize the infinite variety of furniture decoration, until they have seen Paine's extraordinary exhibitions.

Not one shop—nor one collection—but a whole city-block abounding in rich stores of rarely beautiful furniture and decoration for American homes.

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street near Boylston Street, Boston

MR. HINES' WORK AS RAILROAD DIRECTOR

Difficult Problems in Transportation in United States With Which He Was Faced in War Period and His Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—What will Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads in the United States, do when the lines are returned to private operation on January 1 next? Is there any position in the railroad world big enough to engage his attention when the systems are separated and returned to their owners?

The answers to these and other questions about his plans doubtless will be given publicly before long. For the present it is fairly accurate to say that Mr. Hines himself does not know them. He will be in Washington most of the winter in any event, as the liquidation of government control will require his attention for several months after January 1. By March or April, however, it is likely that this process of severing government connections with the various systems will have reached a point where Mr. Hines can leave it to other hands.

Few men brought to Washington by the emergency of the war had a larger or more difficult problem than did Mr. Hines. Although William G. McAdoo, then Secretary of the United States Treasury, was the titular Director-General of Railroads, Mr. Hines as his assistant had the burden of the task of coordinating highly competitive railroad systems into a homogeneous and efficient whole. There are differences of opinion as to whether this has been accomplished, but as to the magnitude of the task, there can be no dispute among those who are sufficiently acquainted with the facts to speak competently.

Shaping of a Just Policy

When Mr. McAdoo retired from the Cabinet the President appointed Mr. Hines Director-General, a higher title but with scarcely an increase in duties or actual responsibility. The virtual conclusion of the war by the signing of the armistice soon gave him the prospect of unscrambling the railroad egg, and President Wilson, in fact, announced to Congress and to the Nation early last spring that the lines would be returned to their owners on January 1. Since this announcement Mr. Hines has been shaping the government's policy so as to do justice to the Treasury, which is footing the deficits; to the owners, who expect their properties back in as good condition as when they were placed in the government's control; to the employees who wrestle with the cost of living; and to the public, who want trains on time and freight cars in abundance.

Perhaps the employees presented, and still present, the most difficult phase of the problem. Last summer they came forward with demands which Mr. Hines estimated might add \$800,000,000 a year to the pay roll, if the increases were made to all of the 2,000,000 employees. He went to President Wilson for a decision, and the President denied any increase, except 4 cents an hour to shopmen to equalize their wages with other classes of employees, and asked all of them to wait to see if a reduction in the cost of living could not be effected in lieu of increased pay.

At the time these negotiations were acute, it was said by an official who could speak comprehensively, that Mr. Hines was at the crisis of his railroad career. The strike, however, was averted by the acceptance of the truce proposed by the President, and, with the employees temporarily satisfied, Mr. Hines had to meet the railroad owners, who were demanding that the government take advantage of its war powers to increase freight rates before the lines were returned to them. They said the higher freight rates were needed to cover the higher wages granted during the war, and higher cost of all materials. Mr. Hines said "no" to the owners as firmly as he had said it to the employees.

Railroads Begin to Show Net Gain

After losing money every month of government operation until last July, the railroads began to show a net gain, amounting in that month to less than \$2,000,000, to about \$14,000,000 in August and about \$19,000,000 in September. The railroad employees now are pressing again for increased

pay and will get their answer this week, or next. What this answer will be cannot be forecast, but in view of the government's consistent policy of declining to increase either wages or freight rates, the assumption is that it will be in the negative. It will remain for the employees to work out this problem with the owners under private operation after January 1.

The measure of the success of government operation, it is said, cannot be taken with the yardstick of financial losses. What would have happened to the railroads, if the government had not taken them over in 1917, can only be conjectured, but as they generally were admitted to be on the verge of financial collapse through in-



Walker D. Hines
Director-General of Railroads in the United States

ability to obtain adequate loans, and because prevailing freight rates were inadequate to meet rapidly mounting operating expenses and costs of materials, government control, even at the expense of several hundred millions of dollars to the Treasury, possibly was the lesser of two evils. What has happened to street railway lines appears to corroborate such an assumption.

In a total war debt of more than \$22,000,000,000, the several hundred millions of dollars lost on the railroads probably is not excessive. More was spent on aircraft with less results. But the deficit of the railroads is not sheer loss. In addition to giving the employees adequate wages, the government kept the freight rates to a reasonable level, spreading the loss over the whole people through taxation and loans. And under the contracts with the owners, the government has allowed sums for depreciation, for upkeep, for replacements and for new equipment that will leave the roads in far better condition than when the government took them over, all the talk to the contrary notwithstanding.

Return of Properties to Owners

Mr. Hines advised Congress months ago that an early decision upon the terms under which the lines would be returned to their owners was desirable. The expanding commerce of the Nation required much new rolling stock, and considerable development of terminals. If the government was to retain control during 1920 and afterward for whatever period, it should be known as early in 1919 as possible to permit the making of necessary contracts. If the owners were to get the road back, they should know what terms for the same reason. January 1 is nearly here without a clear-cut decision on this point, although the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee at last proposes to return the roads on that date under an ad interim government guarantee of dividends until a fixed program of private operation under government supervision can be worked out.

But to return to the questions propounded in the opening paragraph, Mr. Hines would enjoy a vacation as soon as he can finish the job in Washington. His law practice in New York, interrupted by the war, and almost any kind of an acceptable railroad position would then await his choice.

LARGE MILK SHIPMENTS

NEW YORK, New York.—Three shipments of condensed milk, 1500 tons, for eight countries in central Europe, will leave this port this month for Rotterdam and Hamburg. The supply is sent by the United States Grain Corporation for the American Relief Administration for European children's relief.

EMPLOYERS GROUP POSITION DEFENDED

Secretary Says It Approved Organization and Collective Bargaining, but Protested Restriction to the Type Insisted Upon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The failure of the Industrial Conference at Washington, District of Columbia, due, according to some progressive employers of the United States, to the unnecessarily uncompromising attitude of the group designated as representing the employers—is the subject of a statement issued by Magnus W. Alexander, who was secretary of that group, and who asserts that the group has been injured by misrepresentation. Henry B. Endicott of Boston, a representative of the public and himself a large employer of labor, was one of the first to charge the employers group with the responsibility for the failure of the conference. That was the opinion generally expressed in the press, even in reactionary papers. Mr. Endicott declared that he had found no readiness on the part of the employers group to concede any rights except to the employer.

Other representatives of the public, and persons outside the conference, have expressed the opinion that the attitude of the employers group at the conference did not represent that of the employers of the United States as a whole, who are considered to be far more liberal than the group at Washington.

Mr. Alexander is general manager of the National Industrial Conference Board, which was represented in the employers group by five of the ten industrialists of that group. One of these five was Frederick P. Fish, chairman of the board. On returning to Boston from the conference, Mr. Alexander, addressing the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, gave the employers group a clean bill and accused Samuel Gompers of "waving the red flag of revolution."

Statement Is Issued

The latest statement by Mr. Alexander, evidently inspired by the general non-acceptance of his own views of the conference and its outcome, is as follows:

"Newspaper statements and pulp and platform utterances based on misinformation are rendering more difficult the adjustment of industrial difficulties. It is being declared widely that the employers group denied the right of workers to organize and opposed the principle of collective bargaining. Both statements are untrue, as is shown by the official record of the proceedings.

"The employers group at all times conceded the right of wage earners to join lawful organizations, but opposed the restricting of the right to the joining of trade and labor unions and insisted that the right should extend to 'trade and labor unions, shop industrial councils, or other lawful forms of association.' The official record shows that the labor group, consisting entirely of representatives of organized labor, opposed the amendment for the reason that the American Federation of Labor went on record at its convention in June as against the formation of shop industrial councils.

"The members of the employers group stated, as the official record shows, that they agreed to the principle of collective bargaining; that they were ready in fact to urge it as a good economic policy, but that they did oppose restriction of collective bargaining to the type insisted upon by the labor group, which limited it to the employer and the labor unions as representing his employees, even though the particular establishment was an open shop and had no contractual relations with labor unions.

Position of Employers

"The employers group insisted that for the maintenance of good relationship the employer should deal with his own employees, collectively or individually, as the case might be, and that no outside party, except by mutual arrangement, should be projected into the collective dealing process. The employers group contended that no employer should be required to deal with labor union representatives ex-

cept where a contract for such method of collective dealing exists, or where he voluntarily chooses so to deal.

"The real issue in the Industrial Conference was whether labor unionism, having a membership, according to Mr. Gompers' statement, of 4,500,000, or about 10 per cent of the more than 40,000,000 wage-earners in the United States, should be permitted to seek the control of American industry through its method of collective bargaining, which is designed to wipe out the open shop, which the employers regard as industry's safeguard.

"The report has gone abroad, based on a mistaken statement by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, that the final resolution of Mr. Gompers on the collective bargaining issue was lost by a one-vote majority in the employers group. The fact is, the employers stood 10 to 4 against the resolution, the minority being two representatives of farmers' organizations, who declared that they should have been placed with the labor group because not employers, but in full sympathy with labor unionism, and two representatives of the Railroad Administration, who found that the resolution outlined a condition already existing in the railroad field.

"In the interests of fairness and industrial progress, it should be stated that the employers group approved both the right to organize and the principle of collective bargaining, with the protection, in each case, of the rights vouchsafed to individuals as American citizens."

GERMAN-LANGUAGE

I. W. W. BRANCHES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The police here say they have information that the I. W. W. is trying to organize German-language branches in this country and that circulars were sent out from Chicago announcing that an I. W. W. representative would start in New York on November 2 and work west in the interest of the proposed branches. A copy of the circular, it is said, is headed *Der Klassenkampf*. It addressed to "Fellow workers," it says in part:

"We are quite certain that with your assistance and that of all German fellow workers, this tour will prove successful. Even though there may not be many German-speaking workers in your vicinity, a meeting among the few would be highly essential."

WORLD HOTEL MEN TO HOLD CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A meeting of about 15,000 hotel men from all parts of the world will convene here November 10-15. Conferences discussing the best methods of meeting high prices and labor shortage will be held. The Fourth National Hotel Men's Exposition will be open at the Grand Central Palace under joint direction of the New York State and New York City Hotel Men's Associations. Edward M. Tierney is chairman of the committee in charge of the exposition. The New York Retail Grocers' Association's Food Show will be continued through the convention at the Twelfth Regiment Armory.

HIGHER WAGES FOR RAILWAYMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—The board of conciliation appointed to consider the demands for higher wages and better working conditions presented by the employees of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, which owns and operates the street railway systems of Vancouver, Victoria, and New Westminster, and several interurban electric lines, has handed down a unanimous report. In brief, the award recommends a general increase of 5 cents an hour and some changes in working conditions. Some of the latter were asked for by the company and some by the men. The award will probably be accepted by both sides. A peculiar feature is the fact that the company offered as good terms as the award provides for some time before the conciliation board was appointed.

CHANGE IN TACTICS OF LABOR UNIONS

Process of Joint Action Described by Steel Strike Investigator—The American Federation's Lack of Mandatory Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Among the articles to appear in the special steel strike issue of *The Survey* for November 8, is one by David J. Saposs, on "How the Steel Strike was Organized." The writer has been in the steel territory the past year and his article is based on facts gained in personal contact with men and organizers in the field. Mr. Saposs is industrial investigator for the Division of Industrial and Economic Amalgamation, Carnegie Americanization Study. He says in part:

"The steel strike brings to light new developments in the labor movement which even close followers are but faintly familiar. The American Federation of Labor has been undergoing a quiet but distinct transformation within recent years. It is still a very loose federation of 111 national and international (the labor organizations having members in Canada call themselves international) trade unions. These affiliate with it to protect whatever interests they have in common.

"But the American Federation of Labor has no mandatory power over any of its constituent bodies. The most it can do is to expel them if they refuse to abide by its decisions. Each national or international union is an autonomous body with absolute and final control over its own problems. This means that with respect to strikes the American Federation of Labor has no power whatever. The usual practice under the principle of trade autonomy is for each craft to conduct its own organizing campaigns and its own strikes. Other labor organizations may render financial aid, but are not expected to join in an organizing campaign or a strike. Each national or international union is virtually a law unto itself.

Joint Action by Unions

"The coming together of 24 national and international trade unions to carry on a joint organizing campaign in the steel industry is, therefore, unprecedented in the annals of the American labor movement. The building trades unions, to be sure, formed an alliance some years ago, partly to eliminate the numerous strikes caused by jurisdictional controversies between unions over undefined portions of work, and partly to regulate the use of the sympathetic strike in aid of any one organization. Similarly the four railroad brotherhoods sometime since inaugurated the so-called concerted wage movements, whereby the wages and working conditions of their members are negotiated at the same time, instead of presenting individual demands separately and at different dates.

"But these were actions of highly skilled workers already marshaled into powerful individual craft unions. Within recent years, however, unorganized, unskilled, and semi-skilled workers in the factory trades have been organized through the joint effort of a number of labor organizations. Coupled with this is the agreement to carry on joint negotiations, and to strike as a unit if amicable adjustment is not attainable. This is a new departure for unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The change in mode of procedure was brought about by the rapid concentra-

tion in industry and the introduction of processes not needing highly skilled workers.

Issues Involved

"Close followers of the labor movement regard the outcome of this strike as highly significant in its bearing upon the future forms of organization and control. Underlying the conflict is the apprehension that labor must win this strike or suffer a reverse that may destroy much of its prestige. Labor feels this and regards the steel strike as affecting the entire labor movement. Winning the strike will enable the old guard to stave off its radical enemies who have pointed to the unorganized steel industry as evidence of the fallacy of conservative craft unionism. Similarly, as labor men see it, a successful strike in the steel industry will put 'the fear of God' into the hearts of non-union employers. On the other hand, losing this strike would discredit the conservative element in the American Federation of Labor, and might give the radicals the ascendancy. It might also be a signal for a concerted attack by anti-union employers to completely wipe out the labor movement."

RAILROAD TOPICS TO BE DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Railroad legislation with regard to the interests of the shipper, investor, labor and the public will be discussed at the annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science at the Hotel Astor, November 21 and 22. The academy feels that at this time it is important to have a thorough-going, disinterested, public discussion of the essentials of railroad legislation in view of the decision of the government to turn the railroads back to their private owners December 31, and the two very different legislative proposals pending in Congress to determine future policy and the relationship of the government to the railroad problem.

"The purpose of our meeting will not be to adopt resolutions supporting any legislative proposal, but through the meeting and the publication of its proceedings to place in the hands of members of the academy and the general public as much information as possible which will enable us and individual citizens everywhere to judge wisely and exert such influence as we have individually through appropriate channels upon the action of our representatives in behalf of a just solution of the railroad problem, having consideration to the public interest as supreme without injustice to any class or special interest vitally affected by railroad policies," said Samuel McCune Lindsay, president, outlining plans for the meeting. It is expected that Senator Albert B. Cummins, in charge of the Senate bill and a member of the House of Representatives, will discuss the bills before those bodies, also that a number of railroad officials will speak.

REORGANIZING PRINTING BUREAU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Amongst the estimates recently laid on the table of the Canadian House of Commons, was an item of \$275,000 for the reorganization of the Government Printing Bureau. The amount, it is understood, will be directed as follows: (1) Structural changes in and to the building. (2) The purchase of new machinery. (3) Provision of retirement allowances for some 400 employees whose services are to be dispensed with by the new plan. As regards retiring allowances those over 65 years will get an annual pension for life, while others will get allowances for a term of years and again others certain set sums as gratuities.



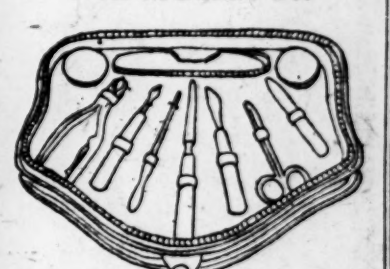
A manufacturer without imagination is what an observatory would be without a telescope.

Cross Beaded Hand Bags



Beaded bag 12 1/2 inches deep, 7 1/4 inches wide; brown, mauve, pink and white flower design on both sides; two silk draw-strings; 1 1/2-inch bead fringe on bottom. Complete.....\$71.85
Others from\$23.45

Cross Manicure Set



Pearl manicure articles. Glazed call-skin box, glass covering, border design of gold tooling; velvet lining. Size 11 x 8 inches over all. Complete.....\$30.45

Cross Mocha Gloves of Quality for Men and Women

Women's one-clasp medium and heavy weight in gray, tan, brown, beaver, mode, beige and buck shades. \$3.50, \$3.75
Men's one-clasp with self stitching or black embroidered backs, medium and heavy weight, tan and gray. \$4.25, \$4.50
Women's Capekin Street Gloves, one-clasp\$3.25 to \$3.75
Men's Capekin Street Gloves, one-clasp\$3.50 to \$5.00

Cross Canes and Umbrellas



Complete line of canes and umbrellas for men. Black or colored silk umbrellas, with attractive handles, for women.

Cross Serving Tables



Nest of four mahogany tables, largest one measures 14 1/2 x 21 inches, 28 1/2 inches high. Price unfitted.....\$56.00

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The Tire Guaranty!

WHAT IS IT?

THIS is plain, frank talk on tire guaranties. It clears up the misunderstanding about the guaranty that misleads many a tire user and dealer.

It shows them how their rights and safety are best secured in the sale of a tire. It means more protection to the user, and a stabler business to the dealer.

Why does a user buy a *certain* tire? Nine times out of ten because he has been led to expect a *certain mileage* from it.

Therefore, it is vital that the user understands clearly what service he has a right to expect from a tire.

DOES the tire guaranty make this clear between him and the dealer? What *does* it guarantee? Where does it begin, and end? Read and see.

All the leading tire manufacturers, The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company the same as the rest, guarantee tires with these identical words:

"We guarantee all Pneumatic Automobile Tires bearing our name and serial number, to be free from imperfection of material and workmanship. * * * *

* * * * Pneumatic Automobile Tires are not guaranteed to give any definite number of miles."

This guaranty means that if "in the judgment" of the manufacturer usage reveals an imperfection of material or workmanship, the manufacturer will "repair or replace it at his option," adjusting it according to his own judgment; *and it means nothing more.*

"BUT how," the tire user very properly demands, "is the adjustment of an imperfect tire made? Where does the adjustment begin?"

To such questions, the *guaranty against imperfection* makes no specific answer whatever.

But to *all* these questions, the Goodrich Adjustment makes a specific answer, open handed as Justice. It takes up a tire *where the guaranty stops*, and leaves no room for misunderstanding, or controversy, between user and dealer.

It says that a Goodrich Fabric Tire, with proper usage, will deliver *at least 6,000 miles*; and a Silvertown Cord *at least 8,000 miles*.

. . .

AN imperfect Goodrich Tire is so rare that an adjustment is an immaterial thing to The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company; but a single imperfect tire to the individual user who gets it is too material a thing to be ignored.

Yet without an adjustment basis, clearly and definitely stated, a tire user with a claim against a tire, goes into a court where there is no law. But the Goodrich Adjustment lays down the law, fair to user and dealer—clear to both.

Thus Goodrich first *insures* the user against an imperfect tire with the guaranty; then specifies clearly *the amount of his insurance* with the Goodrich Adjustment basis—6000 miles for Fabrics—8000 miles for Silvertown Cords.

That takes the risk out of the sale of a Goodrich Tire, both for dealer and user. It takes the guess out of its service.

Demand Goodrich Tires of your dealer.

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY
The City of Goodrich—AKRON, OHIO

Goodrich Tires

Adjustment—Fabrics, 6000 miles; Silvertown Cords, 8000 miles.

EFFECTS OF PEACE TREATY EXPLAINED

Australian Prime Minister Describes Successful Struggle at Conference to Maintain Doctrine of a White Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—William Morris Hughes, Prime Minister, explained to the people of Australia on his return from France, the far-reaching changes brought about by the Peace Treaty and League of Nations. Speaking for nearly two and a half hours in the House of Representatives, he emphasized the successful struggle to maintain the policy of a "White Australia," outlined Japan's attempt to obtain a recognition of racial equality, and declared an Australian Monroe Doctrine for the Pacific.

President Wilson's 14 points and Australia's failure to secure relief from the crushing war debt were questions upon which Mr. Hughes dwelt at length, and they have been covered in a separate article for The Christian Science Monitor. To Australia and America, however, the outspoken summary of Japan's Pacific claims is vastly more important.

Pointing out that the Monroe Doctrine had been removed from the jurisdiction of the League of Nations by the President of the United States, Mr. Hughes said:

The Monroe Doctrine

"The Monroe Doctrine is the doctrine put forward by President Monroe in the days that are gone, and which shortly lays down this—that no European power can meddle in any matter in the two American continents, north and south. If you consider how far that doctrine goes you will see and remember that when it was put forward America had perhaps not more than half, or less than half, of its present population, and you will see a very striking analogy to the position which we ourselves take up today in regard to the Pacific.

"That doctrine is one-sided. It does not say that America must not meddle in affairs in Europe, but it says that Europe must not meddle in affairs in America. The Monroe Doctrine rests on no foundation of international law that I know of. I never heard any authority in international law venture an opinion to the contrary. It rests merely on the declaration of the President of the United States. Therefore it is proper that a like doctrine should be promulgated on behalf of Australia. I say this—and this surely is a matter far outside party—as far as the Pacific is concerned, and certainly as far as it is concerned within the area and sphere of our influence, that it, too, is covered by a doctrine which is for us to settle, and no one else. It is well to make that clear at the outset, that while the Monroe Doctrine exists we shall not regard anything relating to the Pacific as proper for submission to the tribunal of the League."

Australia and the War

What has Australia got out of the war? asked Mr. Hughes—a war which has imposed on 5,000,000 people a war debt of £364,000,000 and will add to that burden £210,000,000 representing the capitalized value of pensions, repatriation and so forth. "I venture to say that perhaps the greatest thing which we have achieved... is the adoption of the principle of the policy of a White Australia."

The Prime Minister then described the steps which led up to the obtaining of a mandate for the Pacific Islands south of the equator. He said:

"In order that Australia shall be safe, it is necessary that the great rampart of islands that stretch around the northeast of Australia should be held by us, or by some power in whom we have absolute confidence. When the armistice terms were decided on November 5, I protested because that national safety was not guaranteed. There was no assurance that possession of these islands would be vested in us. We sought to impress upon the Conference and the Council of Ten the position as we saw it. May I say that one of the most striking facts in this world conference was the appalling ignorance of every nation of the affairs of every other nation, of its geographical and its racial problems and its history, condition and traditions."

Safety of Australia

"It was difficult to make the Council of Ten realize how utterly the safety of Australia depended upon the possession of these islands. Perhaps here, amongst Australians, there are very few who realize that New Guinea is itself greater in size than Cuba, the Philippines, and Japan all rolled into one. Those who hold New Guinea hold us. Our coastline is so vast that to circumnavigate Australia is a voyage as great as from here to England. No 5,000,000 of people can possibly hold this continent when 80 miles off there is a potential enemy. It would be impossible. Stretching out from New Guinea there are hundreds of other islands, every one of which is a point of vantage from which Australia could be attacked. We sought to obtain direct control of these islands, but President Wilson's Fourteen Points forbade that, and, after a long fight, the principle of the mandate was accepted. Then the nature of the fight changed, and since the mandatory principle was, willy nilly, forced upon us, we had to see that the form of the mandate was such as was consistent, not only with our national safety, but with our economic and general welfare."

"At first two principles arose, to which I direct your attention. One is the open door. It was sought to couple this mandate with the condition of an open door for men and goods. It is undesirable, for many reasons, that I should dwell very long

on that, but I ask my fellow citizens throughout Australia to realize what that means. From within 80 miles of us there could come pouring down those who, when the hour should strike, could pounce on us on the mainland.

Rights Over Islands

"We fought against the open door, and a mandate was at length obtained in the form in which it now stands. We have the same right to make laws over the islands as we have over the mainland. We have really far more right to make laws there than we have here. We have the same rights there as the States had before federation, subject only to four reservations. There can be no sale of firearms to the natives; we may not sell alcohol to the natives; we cannot raise any fortifications, and there cannot be any slavery. Those were things that we entirely insisted, and there was no limiting the sovereign power necessary to our salvation. The mandate has been bestowed upon us definitely. The terms have not yet been approved by the Council of Five, but that is a formal matter, and I am authorized to say that the terms are as I have stated."

Speaking slowly and without passion, the Prime Minister unfolded to the crowded House the various acts in the drama—fortunately not the tragedy—of a white Australia in its relation to the League of Nations and to Japan. Five million people had dared to say to a world-gathering of men of all colors and nationalities that they have a great continent for an ideal, and that none should enter except those chosen by the 5,000,000.

"We are more British than Britain, and we hold firmly to this great principle of a white Australia because we know what we know, and because we have liberty, and believe in our race and in ourselves, and in our capacity to achieve our great destiny," declared Mr. Hughes, and the Representatives cheered him as he continued: "Our destiny is to hold this great continent in trust for those who will come after us. You can do what you please with it, but we have achieved this victory and brought this principle out of the conference."

Japan and Racial Equality

Japan's attempt to win recognition of racial equality and the determined refusal of Australia to accept a doctrine which might jeopardize the ideal of a white continent were set forth as follows by the Australian Prime Minister:

"At the conference the first amendment affecting it was moved by the Japanese delegation to the League of Nations. It was as follows:

"The equality of nations being a basic principle of the League of Nations, the high contracting parties agree to accord, as soon as possible, to all alien nationals of states members of the League equal and just treatment in every respect, making no distinction, either in law or in fact, on account of their race or nationality."

"I think I am entitled to tell you something of the story of the struggle for this principle of a white Australia. You must remember there were several amendments, and this amendment was put forward in a dozen different ways. It was altered again and again. It was put forward indirectly from the quarter I have mentioned, and again from other quarters. Pressure was brought in this direction and in that. It was moved at the last—not by Japan—that it should only apply to those alien nationals who were already in this country. We were asked to extend to them only these rights. I said then—and I knew I spoke for Australia—that it did not matter how they altered it, or what way they put it, we would not accept it."

No Resentment Against Japan

"I told Baron Makino that I understood perfectly well his position. I have no censure to pass upon him—I did not even criticize his perfect right to do what he did. I told him where I was, and I stood there. Now, I think it is only right that we should have fought for this principle of white Australia. I hope that we always shall. I think it is only right, also, so that all misunderstandings may be cleared up, and that our friends, our Japanese allies, should not misunderstand the position, to state what Baron Makino said, Baron Makino said that the Japanese were a proud people; that they had fought by our side during the war, and that they regarded it as intolerable that they should not be considered our equals and the equals of other races. I said I was amongst the first to recognize them as our equals. I said I hoped—and I do hope—that they will always remain our friends and allies. I said that I recognized to the full what Japan had done in this war. I said that no one had a greater admiration than I for the habits of industry and perseverance of the Japanese race. I said that our destiny, like theirs, was bounded by the same ocean, and that we were hemmed about almost by the same circumstances, but that the roots of our history were far different. I said that I hoped they would be our friends and allies; but I said that a man in his ordinary life, did not invite all his friends into his house, and that even those he did invite he did not ask to become permanent residents. I said that because I did not invite a man to my house, that did not say that I do not regard him as my equal. I said that it was the right of every free man to say who shall come in and who shall not come into his own house, and that we are, therefore, not to be regarded as not looking upon the Japanese as our equals. I said that their ideals and ours, though I would not venture to contrast them, were different. I said that I would not venture to say that ours were greater or better than theirs, but would content myself with saying that they were different. I said that our paths lay in different directions, and that we must tread ours according to the impulse and instincts which come from our history and our race."

"That is the position of Australia

toward Japan. We hope that Japan, and not only Japan, but all nations, will remain on the terms of the most perfect friendship with us; but we claim the right to say, in regard to Australia, who shall come in, and who shall not come in. This is our house. Our soldiers sacrificed their blood to keep it for us, and they have placed the keys of this house in our hands. This was a war for liberty. We had this right before the war, and we claim this right now."

Speaking in Sydney, New South Wales, Mr. Hughes threw additional light on the point at issue with Japan at the Peace Conference. He said: "All Australians want a white Australia, and for this ideal their delegates fought at the Peace Conference. I have nothing against the Japanese, our allies, but one does not ask all one's friends into one's house. The Japanese said that they demanded racial equality more as a creed, a principle, than anything else. I said I would accept that, provided it would not interfere with our right to control immigration, but the Japanese would not agree to this."

LABOR CONTROL IN DANISH INDUSTRIES

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The Danish Social-Democrats have recently drawn up a bill in connection with the participation of workmen in industrial life. According to the first paragraph of this bill, an opportunity will be provided, by agreement between the skilled workmen's chief associations in Denmark in each and every trade or industrial undertaking which employs more than five adult workers, to take part in the management of the undertaking and to establish rules which will give the workmen the right to be heard in certain important decisions, which are as follows: (1) Control over the observance of Labor agreements entered upon, and also over the decisions as regards legislation for the protection of Labor. (2) The employment and dismissal of workmen and certain foremen. (3) The balancing of accounts for the year. It will be the duty of all employers to furnish the controlling sub-committees with full reports as to the carrying on of the work.

There will be a controlling committee for each working branch, which will act on behalf of the workmen. Half the members of these committees will be chosen by the employees in the concern and the other half by the directors of the various workmen's associations. The members elected in the workshop will be selected from the workers who have been employed for the longest time. Those chosen by the directors of the associations need not be employed in the workshop.

EDUCATING IRISH ELECTORATE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—As far as its limited funds will allow, the Proportional Representation Society of Ireland has decided to endeavor to educate the electorate as to the meaning and opportunities of the system to be used at the forthcoming municipal elections. The Local Government Board has apparently refused to stir in the matter, although ever since it was decided to employ this method, the society has urged the absolute necessity of educating the people in its intricacies. The first election ever held under this system was in Sligo last year. It was universally hailed as a great success, but this success was only achieved by the most careful education of the electorate beforehand. This is not difficult, when the various parties concerned mean to make the most of their opportunity. The Chamber of Commerce and like associations have already grappled with the problem, as also have Sinn Féin and Labor.

RADIUM ORE DISCOVERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

RENFREW, Ontario—Pitchblende, the ore of radium, has been found in the township of Butte, district of Nipissing. The discovery was made by William Elliott, a prospector, who had taken up a claim for mica. An assay made in New York showed the samples to be unusually rich in the element uranium, the parent of radium.

GOOD RECORD OF SPANISH MINISTRY

De Toca Government, Despite Rumors of Impending Changes, Has Done Better Than Any Other in Recent Times

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—The vacation at the seaside and other holiday resorts in the north has invigorated the politicians, and they have lately been hurrying back to the capital, rather earlier than usual, bent on provoking a considerable ministerial crisis. To the outward observer, with knowledge and sympathy with Spain, her circumstances and needs, there is no occasion or excuse for a crisis now. The Sanchez de Toca Government has done better than any other for some time past; and is going well. That, however, does not concern the politicians who have really made a beginning with a crisis by insisting that one is already in existence, which is the very way that most crises are set on foot in Spain.

All but one are now pessimists in this matter, which was given its start by the shouting of la Cierva and his call for the constitution of a new Conservative Party with its center over toward the extreme Right and apparently exclusive of the pure Datists. This movement seems to have frightened the Datists somewhat, and they themselves have got busy with the idea of a new Conservative concentration. The Conservatives, who always used to mock the Liberals for their disunion, are now evidently in a sad dilemma themselves, and can see no satisfactory way out of it; but while Mr. la Cierva, the ally of Mr. Maura, has been conducting an intense fratricidal war against the Datists, Mr. Dato himself seems anxious now to enlist the Maurists in his support in his new system of concentration.

The Dato Henchman

The combination of the Izquierdas coupled with the idea of a pending Ministry formed by them, is responsible for most of this anxiety; added to which it is surmised that Mr. Dato is not overpleased with the success that has been achieved by his henchman, de Toca, as Premier. The latter is the one optimist. He says that there is no crisis and that there is no occasion for one, that all his plans go well, and that Spain will soon be the better for them. But if the others say that there is or should be a crisis, then it will very likely come. In preparation for it the King is coming back to Madrid, and it is stated that both the Count de Romanones and Mr. Dato have cancelled proposed autumn trips to England and other places. When questioned, the Count and Mr. Maura murmur darkly and vaguely of tremendous coming transformations. It is an old game, and the safe conclusion of the independent critic is that they know far less than they pretend to do.

Mr. Maura, however, who lately washed his hands of Spanish politics forever, for the tenth time, or thereabouts, seems anxious to get back again, king of scheming politicians that he is. During the summer he has been spending most of his time on his estate at Solorzano near Santander. He has been "comparatively quiet," but has just stated that he "has his criterion formed" and will speak of it when he returns to Madrid or most subtle remark—"when I am called to Madrid." For the present, and while he is at Solorzano, he will only deal in generalities and external politics. "The whole world," he says, "is passing through a great transformation, and all that has happened stands for nothing compared to what is to come. At the present time Spain is suffering from the consequences of this convulsion. We ourselves do not appreciate the transformation that has taken place in our own country. We are now advancing rapidly toward a new future." This is Mr. Maura in the ponderous and philosophical vein.

Rumors of Fall

As to the nature and quality of the present crisis, about which all the newspapers are even thus early blazing forth in all the old style, the first rumors came from San Sebastian, and were to the effect that the fall of the

Ministry had already been decided upon, and that the King would order an announcement to that effect after the next Cabinet council. At the same time the Premier declared that there was no justification whatsoever for raising the question of confidence in the government at that time. He said he believed that success had attended the government from the time that it had been constituted. He added that in this he particularly referred to the definite constitution of the Chamber, which, in consequence of the irregularities at the elections, had been unduly deferred, to the legalization of the economic situation, to the settlement of the grave Barcelona problem, and to that also which had arisen in connection with the officials at the Ministry of Finance who were in a state of revolt and threatening strikes and all kinds of things, while at the same time he said that he had very well-founded expectations of being able to pass a reconstruction budget through the Cortes. For all such reasons he remarked that he considered it would be impolitic and even presumptuous, so far as he was concerned, to suggest a political difficulty to the King.

Opponents, even the most sympathetic, received these pretensions coldly. The "Diario Universal," the organ of the Count de Romanones, said that the government could count upon the votes of the Romanonist minority to help the budget through, but it asked the government if it were reckoning upon the "indispensable elements" for the approval of the reconstruction budget which the country needed, and warned the Ministry of the responsibilities it might incur if it set out to sustain itself upon illusions. It has been remarked that this question and this warning by the Count de Romanones are looked upon as the first step toward the overthrow of the Sanchez de Toca Cabinet. Some have even said that their object is to force the Premier to put the question of confidence to the King, or, on the other hand, to move His Majesty to make representations to the Premier.

Meaningless Maneuvers

However it may be, the few people in Spain who are not obsessed by mere politics, and are anxious only for the country's welfare, are utterly wearied by all these continual and meaningless maneuvers, and say that the only excuse for them is that the old parties must be merely marking time while the inevitable forces are preparing themselves for a great upheaval. Some have it now that Mr. Dato will be the next Premier and that he will set out to form a cabinet that will be able to count upon sufficient support to tackle and solve the most urgent problems, especially that concerning the preparation of a budget of national reconstruction, and the big loan with which it will have to be accompanied. In such case, it is said, Francisco Bergamin would be the Minister of Finance, and Gabriel Maura (not Don Antonio, please note) would be Foreign Minister.

Whatever happens, it was declared that the closing days of September and the beginning of October would furnish many political novelties, and it was pointed out that Mr. Dato had hitherto never in his career been an advocate of "Conservative concentration," but was now apparently seeking it be-

cause he was convinced that it was necessary to constitute a "solid" government which, by its composition, would afford the maximum guarantee for the flotation of a great loan, an indispensable financial operation in the case of an effort toward national reconstruction. But with all this it is still to be remembered that the reigning Premier, Sanchez de Toca, is the nominee of Mr. Dato himself, one of the leading lights of the Datist Party, and became Premier only because it was understood and stated that Dato could not undertake the task himself. Why, this being so, there should be a "crisis" and the Toca Cabinet should be overthrown to make way for a Dato Cabinet on new lines is not satisfactorily to be explained even by the Spanish politicians.

ENGLAND AS MARKET FOR SWEDISH PAPER

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—Dr. Fredrik Jahn, the managing director of the Swedish Paper Mill Association, returned to Stockholm recently after a six months' stay in London, where he has been making arrangements as to the Swedish export of paper.

In an interview with the Stockholm Dagblad, Dr. Jahn pointed out that all restrictions on the importation of paper were removed on September 1 and free importation was once more allowed. There is a great demand for all sorts of paper in England at the present time, he said. The English market certainly needs supplies from the Scandinavian mills as well, for the English mills are working at full pressure and have orders for a long time to come.

The Canadian paper mills are at present keen competitors of the Scandinavian mills, and have greatly augmented their capacity during the war. These mills are now producing 700,000 tons of paper yearly. Of this quantity however, about 500,000 tons is intended for America, 70,000 tons for Canada, and the rest for exportation to countries outside the New World. The Canadian competition, however, is at present largely dependent on the shipping resources, which are very limited.

Sweden's selling possibilities, Dr. Jahn continued, are further dependent on the Finnish competition. In consequence of exchange rate conditions, the Finlanders are in a very favorable position. Then the possible question of German competition has also to be considered.

On the whole, Dr. Jahn said in conclusion, the situation is regarded with much more confidence by the Swedish mill owners than it was some months ago, and most of the mills have resumed work again after a trying period of inactivity.

NAVAL ATTACHE APPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Danish News Office

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—It is stated that the British Admiralty has appointed Captain the Hon. Bertram Freeman-Mitford as naval attaché to Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. The new attaché, who will be stationed at Copenhagen, is a younger brother of Lord Redesdale.

BRITAIN'S TRADE WITH NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—During the last four years and a half the British Government has been the chief purchaser of New Zealand produce. Meat and wool, butter, cheese and hides became imperial assets of the first importance directly the war began in 1914.

Prices soared in London, and the ordinary trade organization showed signs of increasing disturbance. Then shipping difficulties appeared, and early in 1915 the British Government offered to buy New Zealand's exportable surplus of meat at a free on board price, the shipping arrangements and the distribution in Britain to be controlled by the Imperial authorities. Cheese, butter, wool, sheepskins, hides, and other goods were made the subjects of similar arrangements later, and the war contracts thus made will continue, in most cases, until the close of the present season in the middle of 1920.

The Imperial Supplies Department, which has represented the British Government in New Zealand since 1915, has paid out so far nearly £110,000,000 for produce, and the total will have exceeded £140,000,000 before a clearance of the stores has been effected and the trade of the Dominion returned to normal channels. The purchases of the department included also condensed milk and dried milk to the value of nearly £750,000.

The distribution of this sum of money in New Zealand has had an important influence on the prosperity of the country. It has enabled the Dominion to accept charges and liabilities that would have been crushing if the export trade had been left at the mercy of disturbed markets and dislocated shipping services. The Dominion has emerged from the war heavily burdened.

A comforting fact, from the point of view of the government, is the possession of an accumulated surplus of revenue, collected during the war period, of £15,000,000. The Minister for Finance is being urged to set aside this money as the nucleus of a sinking fund for the extinction of the war debt, which will not be far short of £100,000,000 by the time all liabilities have been met.

LABOR PARTY TO REORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Recent victories of the Labor candidates in the Ontario elections have given a great fillip to the Independent Labor Party in Canada. While it has been in existence for a few years, it has taken little or no part in politics, but at a recent meeting held here it was decided to reorganize the party, and 400 men made application for admission. An additional 2000 application cards have been distributed amongst Labor in the city. Permanent quarters are to be obtained, and the organization is preparing to enter the fields of municipal, provincial, and federal elections.



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You must see to fully appreciate the charm and distinctive style of

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For each individual dress reflects some particularly clever fashion feature or artistic development of design or color.

Betty Wales Dresses may be seen exclusively in Cleveland in our Misses' Dress Shop—third floor.

WITNESSES BEFORE INQUIRY ON INDIA

Interesting Analysis Is Submitted
of the Groups of Witnesses
Heard by Joint Committee
on the Government of India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—India, which is a weekly newspaper published in London, and by no means an admirer of government policy, publishes in an October issue the following analysis (here somewhat abbreviated) concerning witnesses who have appeared so far before the Joint Select Committee in connection with the Government of India. As presenting one side of the case, this analysis is certainly valuable:

"The Joint Select Committee has sat for 21 days in public and examined 50 witnesses. This gives an average of about five witnesses in two days, though we know that, while to some an absolutely short shrift was given for various reasons, to others whole days were devoted on the ground of their alleged special importance. The length of evidence varied in many cases with the number of members of the committee present, or with their capriciousness in the matter of putting more or less questions in exercising their right of cross-examination. To the chairman of the committee, Lord Selborne, it is, however, due to say that he was uniformly courteous and considerate toward the members of his committee as well as the witnesses; and though, with the exception of two or three, he was perhaps the most well-informed member of the committee, he was quite content to allow most of the time for a witness to be taken up by his colleagues. A shrewd man himself, he seldom asked any questions, but when he asked any they were the most pointed and useful for the purpose of elucidation.

Grouping the Witnesses

"To turn now to the witnesses, we find that various principles of division would have to be applied to make coherent groups out of them. The lines of thought inherent in or adopted by them all are so complicated and interwoven that it would be almost impossible to avoid overlapping or cross-divisions. But perhaps only the most pronounced or outstanding characteristics of each may be taken into consideration. The 50 witnesses may thus first of all be divided into two main groups, Europeans and non-Europeans: the former numbered 18, while the latter numbered 32. The European witnesses may be divided again into three groups: those who are still in service, those who were once in service but have now retired therefrom, and those who may be described as non-official Europeans. The first numbered five, the second six, and the third seven. Of the first, two were members of the Government of India and were already committed to the joint scheme in a direct manner. Two others may be said to represent local governments, but happened to be associated with two committees appointed to think out practical proposals for carrying out the scheme, and were, therefore, under the peculiar circumstances, wedded more to the scheme than to the opinion of the local governments to which they belonged. Only one among the five European officials was a free-lance, and he could hardly conceal his impulse to kick at the joint scheme, though perhaps his loyalty to the supreme government kept him from attacking the reforms as much as he would have liked to do otherwise.

"There were six others, among the European witnesses, who had seen service in India under the Crown, but were now out of it. Out of these, four were, we are glad to say, enthusiastically in favor of not only reforms, but large reforms. The remaining two were most thoroughgoing in the opposite direction. Among the four former are, however, men like Lord Carmichael, a former Governor of a province; Sir William Meyer, a former Finance Minister of India; Sir A.

Earle, a former Lieutenant-Governor; and Mr. Bernard Houghton, a civilian. Among the opponents of reform in this class were Sir H. Stephen, a former Justice of a high court; and Sir A. Cardew, a former member of a provincial government.

Mrs. Besant a Witness

"Among the seven European non-officials, the extremes were represented by Mr. Welby, of the Indo-British Association, on the one hand, and Mrs. Besant, an advanced Nationalist, on the other. Mr. Welby, however, was most effectively counterbalanced or paired off by another non-official European, of an equal status and belonging to the same interest—we mean Mr. Pugh. Lord Southborough and Mr. Feetham could be said to be in a way committed to the scheme because they were chairmen of two committees appointed to make practical proposals for carrying the joint scheme into operation. But neither Sir W. Sadler nor Sir S. Reed had a direct or indirect mandate upon them, except that of their own conscience. Even as between the two, Sir W. Sadler's testimony was confined to the transfer of education, but Sir S. Reed's was even more valuable, as it went all along the line, and came from the editor of a leading Anglo-Indian newspaper in India.

"When we have disposed of the 18 European witnesses, we can, in one sense, speak of all the remaining 32 witnesses before the committee as one group. We know we are thus including among them even the two Burmese witnesses who disclaimed Sir Reginald Craddock as the spokesman of the sentiments of the Burmese Nation, and insisted upon the reforms under the joint scheme being extended to Burma. But there can be no reasonable objection to this. The Burmese and Indian nationalities may be racially different; but conquest, like travel, makes strange bed-fellows. If Burma was fit to be annexed to India, and to be under the rule of a common viceroy with her, surely Burma must be fit to be included in a scheme of political reforms which is intended to apply to British India as a whole. The Burmese have thrown in their lot with India by joining the Indian National Congress. They resent very naturally the aphorism that Burma is not India, which should have been remembered at the time of its annexation. Moreover, as the Burmese spokesmen before the committee pertinently pointed out, whether Burma was, or was not, India, the administrative problems that confronted government in both countries were the same, viz., substitution of a despotic administration by responsible self-government.

Parsee Patriots

"The inclusion of Sikh, Parsee, Muhammadan and Christian witnesses, along with the other Indian witnesses, is still less open to objection. The Parsees are, perhaps, the farthest removed of these all; for they have still kept their race and their religion intact. But, on the other hand, they have made India their mother country in preference to Persia for the last 15 centuries; and a Parsee would at this day resent it deeply if he were described as a non-Indian. As for the Muhammadans, most of them are Indians by race, though converted to a foreign religion; and the same is the case with Indian Christians. The Sikh is practically a Hindu, nothing more or less. They are Indians first, and Sikhs, Muhammadans, or Christians afterward. Spiteful and malicious opponents of India often try to make out that India is not a nation but a congeries of nations. But the remarkable unity of sentiment and aspiration, which these men of different races and religions evinced before the joint committee, ought to prove an effective reply to that criticism. The different races and religions in India are no more destructive of the idea of an Indian nation than are the thousand and one stained-glass pieces destructive of the beautiful picture in a church window.

"Besides the two Burmese, four Christian, two Muhammadan, and one Parsee and one Sikh witnesses, there were 23 Hindu witnesses, against the inclusion of whom in one group, at any rate, nothing, we should think, could possibly be said. But, curiously enough, the difference between Brah-

mans and non-Brahmans was so much accentuated in the evidence before the joint committee that we must mention this big group as made up of 10 Brahmins and 13 non-Brahman Hindus."

DUBLIN DEMANDS CLEAN FILMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland—A movement has been on foot for some time past for the prevention of objectionable performances in the theaters or cinemas in Dublin. This has resulted in a deputation being sent to the Lord Mayor in order to get the matter dealt with. Unlike England, the municipal authorities in Ireland have no power to interdict objectionable performances, though this power has been frequently exercised in England through corporation watch committees. Recently, when a film operator was approached and asked to delete certain objectionable scenes he refused, though later on in Londonderry these same scenes were deleted. The Lord Mayor prom-

ised that the corporation would do all in its power in the matter though legally he said it was at present powerless, public exposure and discussion being the only weapons.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN SWEDEN

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent
STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The extra session of the Riksdag, which was summoned toward the end of the summer, has now decided as to the inauguration of a compulsory eight-hour working day. The question was up for decision at the regular session in the spring of 1919, but was voted down owing to opposition in the Upper House. The government then dissolved the Upper House, and ordered a new election of members, and this took place according to the new democratic procedure, which came into force this year. As a result, the present Upper House is of a more democratic complexion and has accepted the eight-hour law.

EXAMPLES MADE OF PROFITEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England—The value of the Profiteering Act in Great Britain was recently shown at Manchester, when a firm of outfitters were proved to have made 700 per cent profit on a four-ribbon medal bar, which they had sold to an ex-soldier for 2s. The firm was ordered by the Profiteering Committee to repay 1s. 4d. out of the 2s, which the ex-soldier had been charged. The same firm was also shown to have overcharged an officer 1s. 6d. on a set of rank badges. Besides refunding the amounts overcharged the firm will now be prosecuted in the civil court.

There was also another case of profiteering in which according to The Times of London, Prof. T. F. Tout of Manchester University was concerned. A short time ago the

Professor went to his tailors, whom he had patronized for 20 years, and ordered two black suits with an extra pair of trousers and three additional pairs of gray trousers for each of his two sons, who were returning to school after the summer holidays. The surprise of the Professor can be imagined when he was charged 11 guineas for each suit and £3 15s. for each extra pair of trousers. He considered that he had been overcharged and reported the case to the Profiteering Committee. When the case was heard by the committee, the tailors admitted that they had had the cloth in stock since 1916 and that it only cost them 10s. a yard though its present value was 24s. 6d. a yard.

The committee decided that the tailors had charged 20 per cent too much on the suits and 25 per cent too much on the trousers and ordered them to repay £4 12s. 2d. on the suits and £4 3s. 9d. on the trousers. The tailors will also appear in the civil court later on.

AMNESTY ASKED FOR MEXICAN REBELS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
EL PASO, Texas—Mexican societies in the United States have formulated a petition and forwarded it to President Carranza, which asks that the President offer amnesty to all rebels under condition that they recognize the present Government of Mexico. The four societies which took the lead in formulating the petition are La Alianza Nacional, La Alianza Liberal Mexicana, La Alianza Nacionalista, and the Mexican Peace Society. The petition provides that all rebel troops shall suspend hostilities, and that rebel chiefs shall remain where they are, at the head of their troops, exercising authority over territory under their supervision. If President Carranza refuses, says the petition, he is to be deposed, and intervention is to be brought about.



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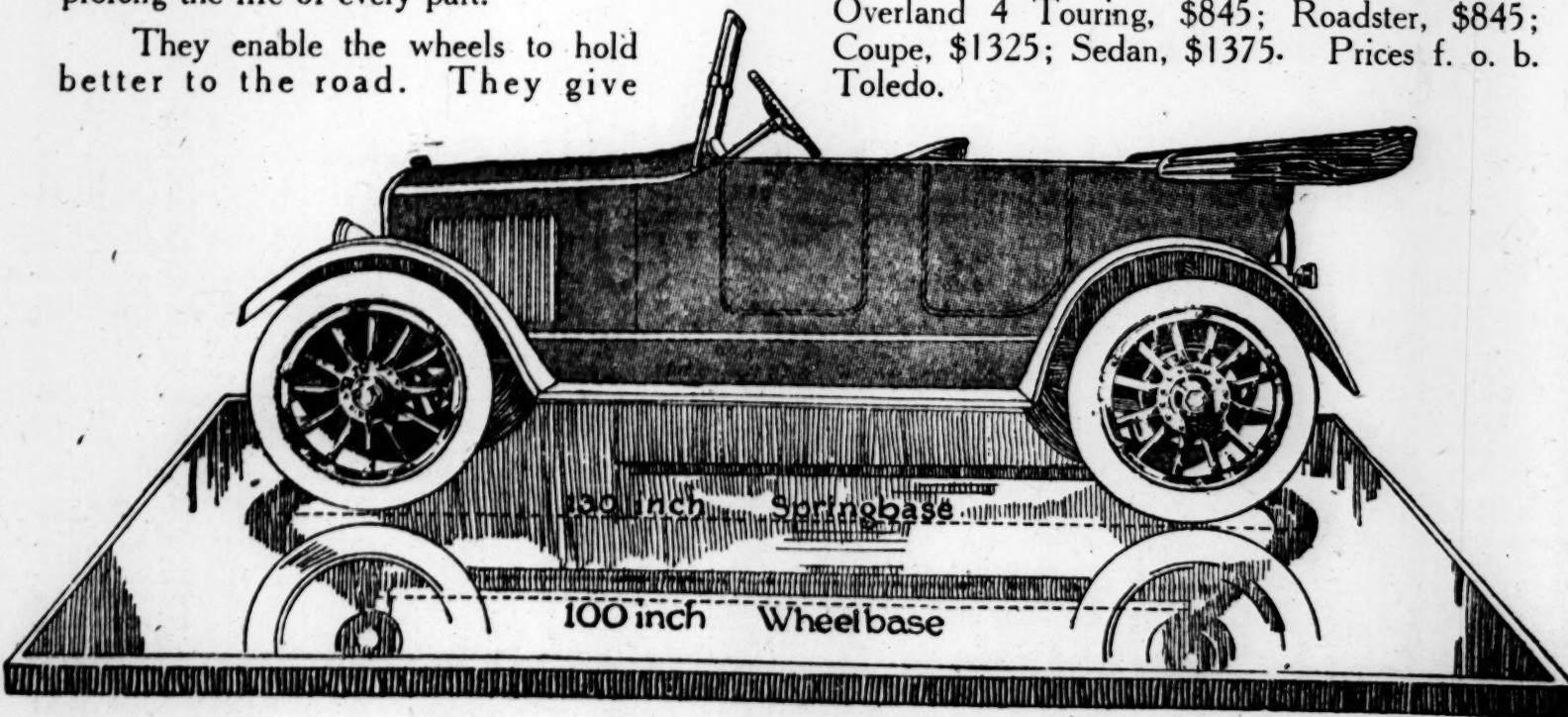
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WHY PORTUGUESE ENTERED THE WAR

Reasons for Portugal's Participation Are Vividly Set Forth in a Work by an Astute Statesman, Egas Moniz

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—Anything in the way of diplomatic disclosure or statement as to proceedings in the higher world of government as it affects the position of Portugal is a rarity in these days. Indeed, this kind of thing has not been practiced in any considerable degree in Portugal. Internal machinations and difficulties are sufficient for all, and the world outside has a tendency to shrink. Occasionally, however, the Portuguese are called from their contemplations of present strikes and forthcoming revolutions promised by one party or another to some acuter perception of responsibilities, occurrences, and developments in the outside world north and east and beyond the western shores of the peninsula.

Such a moment is now when a governmental book of the first order of interest and importance has just been published, the author being no other than Egas Moniz, one of the astute and most solid of the modern race of Portuguese statesmen, which is rarely distinguished for solidity of any sort. He is a man of the careful kind and in his statesmanship and policy he would proceed upon well-tried lines rather than break out into strange and perhaps risky adventures. He would like Portugal to be calm and to have some sort of trust in herself and her future, and would not have her finding fault with her situation in every respect and indulging in fruitless laments for which there is no basis in reason.

A Writer of Authority

In effect this book, which is entitled "Um Ano de Politica," is an exhortation—though in the form of a plain statement of fact and view—to make the best of things, and to be assured that the situation is far better than is imagined in many quarters, that Portugal, if she will do justice to herself, is quite well off and has a great future. She has not been badly treated by her friends as she supposes, and it would certainly not have been a good thing for her if she had kept out of the war. That is the effect of the book, and it will offer consolation to some Portuguese. It has enormous authority from the position of the writer, who in the most recent times has held offices of greater responsibility than any other minister exercising his efforts outside Lisbon, for President Sidonio Pais made him Portuguese Minister at Madrid at a period when relations between the two sister states were quite good, but for various reasons might easily have become otherwise if he had not been handled with the utmost circumspection.

Then Egas Moniz became Foreign Minister, and next he appeared on the European stage and became a figure in general diplomacy at the Peace Conference in Paris, where, for the first stage of the proceedings, he was head of the Portuguese delegation. There is no man more capable of calmly and reasonably discussing the situation of Portugal now. His book has created the keenest interest in political and other circles.

For the general reader, and even for a large section of the Portuguese, there is an explanation concerning the circumstances of the different stages of Portugal's entry into the war, which should be regarded here as reassuring and to some extent is so. It is indicated that there has been a certain amount of confusion through no distinction being drawn between the two circumstances of Portugal entering the war on the side of the Allies in the first place, and of her actively participating in the struggle on European soil and sending Portuguese troops to France in the second. There was never any difference of opinion in Portugal on the first point, but it was not quite the same in regard to the second. An appreciable section of the people had grave doubts as to the necessity and the utility of sending Portuguese soldiers to France, but it is shown that they were not sent there eventually because of any demand on the part of the Allies, but simply because it was the desire of the Portuguese Government repeatedly and pressing that Portugal should take her part in the struggle in the main theater as well as in Africa. It was only when these representations had been insistently made that the British Government, as a matter of form, asked Portugal to send her soldiers to France.

Why Portugal Joined Allies

Any idea, therefore, that by her alliance Portugal incurred obligations and had to submit to demands to which she unwillingly acceded has to be entirely dispelled. Why was this policy pursued by the Portuguese Government, resulting in considerable sacrifices having to be made, when apparently it could so easily have been avoided? Because it was the best, or indeed the only, way for the country to obtain full and proper recognition when the time came of the assistance she had given in other ways and of her position as one of the Allies. If she had not taken this course the sufferings and sacrifices she had endured in Africa and Portugal might never have been recognized. Her position, if there had been any attempt at neutrality, would from the point of view of the most serious Portuguese statesmen, properly acquainted with the country's situation, have been quite unthinkable. It is all very well to look at Spain and consider how well she seems to have done for herself by

her neutrality, and how pleasant her lands and people look despite their various troubles, compared with those of the Portuguese, but the situations of the two countries were and are vastly different.

Demand for Reparation

Portugal had first and foremost and all the time her colonies to think of, and if she had not gone into the war on the side of the Allies the very possession of those colonies would have been in the most considerable danger. Now she is secure in their possession, and may go forward to their development, which, as soon as internal difficulties are removed, will become the chief preoccupation of the country. It is to this source that she must look for alleviation of the most serious difficulties of her financial situation, which are now very threatening. But there is a strong feeling also that Germany should be obliged to make heavy financial reparation. Germany attacked Angola without provocation before there was any state of war between the two countries, while on the other hand if Portugal is assisted in this way the effect on the development of her own colonies will have favorable repercussions on the African possessions of other states.

The colonial question, then, being paramount, it is interesting to see how it is being tackled at the present time, or rather how it is proposed to tackle it. Egas Moniz sets forth colonial projects which will cost about a hundred million dollars, of which more than half would be spent on new railways. But vastly more money than this is wanted, some \$600,000,000 or \$700,000,000 in fact, this being roughly the total cost to Portugal of her intervention in the war. It is mentioned that a Portuguese note was submitted to the Peace Conference in which it was stated that Portugal intended to accept and welcome the advent of foreign capital, coming from the Allies in the colonies, that she intended to send Portuguese and foreign specialists, "especially English," for the purpose of studying the resources of the colonies, and to grant concessions to Portuguese and allied companies, preference being "naturally" given, as it was stated, to Great Britain.

REFORMS FOR FRENCH MERCANTILE FLEET

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France—Experience gathered in the late war has proved how essentially important it is for a modern state to possess a powerful merchant fleet adapted to all the necessities of transport. It is significant that, in spite of the intensity with which submarine warfare was waged, England has almost completely reconstituted her commercial fleet, whilst the United States has increased its fleet five or six times over.

Unfortunately, one cannot speak as favorably of the French merchant fleet, which was already quite inadequate in 1914. Consequently it is both interesting and profitable to read the ideas of Paul Cloarec, as expressed in his book, "La Renaissance de Notre Marine Marchande," concerning the best methods of insuring the French merchant fleet the world situation it should occupy.

Paul Cloarec, who is the leader of The Maritime League, deems that the solution of the problem depends upon certain fundamental ideas of the economical power of France. The actions of both ministers and high officials, who during the last five years have presided over the destiny of the French merchant fleet, seem to have been characterized by both incompetence and incoherence. Parliament allowed them to pursue their task unhindered, as France was deprived of a strong naval organization, and as public opinion was not sufficiently informed about the question to oppose any real resistance.

Mr. Cloarec declares himself in favor of the application of centralization for the different services of the merchant fleet. No good work can be done so long as the country does not realize the all-important rôle that the merchant fleet should play in national prosperity. Mr. Cloarec also addressed some very just criticisms to several of the leading French navigation companies, whose directors are, for the most part, financiers, and whose agents pursue their tasks more from an administrative than from a commercial point of view. He believes, however, that French legislation is mostly responsible for the errors committed, as it intervenes continually in the work of these companies, on which it imposes irksome rules and restrictions.

Contrary to Charles Roux, former president of the Trans-Atlantic Company, who in a fine work entitled "Notre Marine Marchande," supported and developed the thesis that France possessed a far too large number of ports, and would gain much by concentrating her financial efforts on Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre and Dunkerque, Mr. Cloarec deems that an unlimited number of ports signifies unlimited sources of wealth. He admits that France should possess certain ports furnished with all the advantages which Liverpool, Southampton, Antwerp, Bremen, Hamburg or Rotterdam possess, but believes that both fishing ports and ports of coasting trade are most useful, and should be carefully maintained.

FINANCING SOLDIER SETTLERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Ontario Soldiers Settlement Board distributed \$1,000,000 in the month of October among the 890 odd returned men who are, up to this time, located upon farms. Branch offices have been opened in Ottawa, London and Ft. William, and the original staff of three, in the Toronto office, has grown to 50, all of whom saw service overseas.

PROGRAM OF THE BELGIAN LIBERALS

Party at Elections Will Support Progressive Income Tax and One-Year Military Service

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium—Although the Belgian elections are approaching, the Liberal Party observes an inaction which considerably surprises both its supporters and opponents. The Socialists have begun their electoral campaign and the "Flamingants," supported by the Roman Catholic Party, are revealing a much-discussed activity. The Liberals, on the contrary, abstain from all propaganda, deeming that having been loyal supporters of the "sacred union" during the last five years, they should maintain this attitude as long as the Chamber of Representatives will meet. They fear that any electoral action on their part might revive old parliamentary quarrels or rancor. They wish the deputies to finish their work in a calm and confident atmosphere. But once the parliamentary session is closed, the Liberal leaders fully intend to resume their action and point out to the country the solutions they would advocate for settling the many serious social problems which beset Belgium at the present hour.

The formulas constituting the very basis of the electoral program of the party have been once more expressed by the Liberal Congress which recently grouped representatives of all the different Liberal organizations of Belgium.

Economically, the Liberals are favorable to free exchange. Financially, they advocate the levying of taxes on successions, and support a progressive income tax. They have also adopted the "platform" of social thrift, to which both State, employer, and employee should contribute. They demand that military service should be reduced to as short a period as is compatible with the organization and maintenance of an army sufficiently strong to defend national territory, viz., one year.

The Liberal Party also proposes as a solution of the dual-language question that the head of the family be left free choice as to the language his children should be taught.

As will be seen, the Liberal program resembles in all its main points what it was before the war, and is the platform of progress and liberty, of loyalty and sincerity, of a high and democratic ideal. Nevertheless, the party has always struggled for the recognition of certain ideas which it does not intend to renounce, and which may be summed up under the head of Rights of Man. In agreeing to cooperate with other parties in the government, the Liberals assumed the responsibility of the direction of extremely important ministerial departments—those departments, in fact, which gave rise to the grave debates which recently took place in the Belgian Chamber.

During the period extending from the armistice to the elections, the three chief representatives of the Liberal Party have assumed a large part of the government's responsibilities.

Perfect harmony and continuity of thought are apparent both in the liberal action of the Belgian Government and in the program of the party. Therefore it is extremely probable that the Liberal Party will play a leading rôle and exert a considerable influence in the coming Parliament. Placed between Socialists and Conservatives, the Liberals represent the party of political and social conciliation, and the best policy to be pursued if one wishes to forward the task of national reconstruction. It is to be foreseen that it will exert a preponderant influence in the coming government, which will group together still more firmly than today the representatives of the three great parties of the country in a government acting in the name of all Belgium.

HOW LONDON KEPT UP MILK SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The King and Queen made an impromptu and unofficial visit to London's great milk depot in Hyde Park on the day after the railway strike was settled. Their Majesties made a minute inspection of the temporary stationary repair shops which had been brought from the Slough Repair Depot and also the traveling motor repair lorries, and watched the operation of repairs then in progress. They were amused at some of the inscriptions written in chalk by drivers on their lorries, and commented on the fact that the controversial Slough depot had proved a very opportune factor in the present crisis. Before leaving this department the men employed in the works lined up on the roadside and heartily cheered their Majesties, who afterward drove to the Marble Arch end of the park, where they were greatly impressed by the sea of milk churns dumped ready for distribution in various parts of London. The King and Queen did not alight here but drove slowly by, and were enthusiastically cheered by the volunteer workers who recognized them. They then visited the "Pool" or petrol store near Knightsbridge Barracks. After a close inspection of the station, their Majesties walked over to the dining tent, where several hundred men were assembled for a meal.

As the royal party entered the tent the men rose in a body and greeted them with cheers. While the King inspected the kitchens, the Queen went behind the bar and assisted the voluntary workers in handing out refreshments to the men, an occupation which Her Majesty obviously enjoyed as much as the recipients appreciated her considerate action. When the King

and Queen were leaving the tent, one young fellow opened the piano and played the opening chords of the national anthem, and the other men lustily sang the first verse. This impromptu performance took the King by surprise, and both he and the Queen came to a halt until the singing had finished, and then acknowledged the compliment.

During the course of the visit to the park, the King conversed with Mr. Killo, the energetic American who was at the head of the Slough depot.

Both the King and Queen were most favorably impressed by the magnitude and completeness of the arrangements made for keeping up London's milk supply, and they very cordially congratulated all concerned in the work of the depot, speaking to the chiefs direct, and through them, to all the workers concerned.

WIRELESS MEN GET INCREASED WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Board of Conciliation which investigated the claims of the wireless operators upon the Great Lakes, has agreed to increase in wages ranging from fifty to one hundred per cent for the six grades of operators. Sixty wireless men will be affected by the award, but the Marconi Company of Canada having decided to apply the award to its entire system, more than six hundred men will be benefited.

Other concessions include the grading of the staffs, recognition of a grievance committee of five, traveling expenses in cases of transfer and accommodation if employed upon vessels.

When making the award the board said: "We desire to strongly emphasize the splendid spirit shown by the company and its officials. In fact it was at once admitted that the men were entitled to concessions, and although desirous of complying with any reasonable demands made, the company regretted its inability to do so under existing conditions. A substantial increase would add to the deficit which the company has already suffered in operating its coast stations on the Great Lakes."

The board recommended a revision of the contract between the government and the company under which stations on the Great Lakes are operated, so that the operators may immediately benefit by the award.

In view of the fact that these stations on the lakes are operated at a deficit of \$5500 a year, the board decided to place this feature of the case before the Minister of Labor.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN AS VOTERS

Contributions Must Be Along Lines of Qualities Which They Possess More Than Do Men, Says Mrs. Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"The contributions of women voters must be along the lines of those qualities which women possess more than do men," declared Mrs. Maud Wood Park, congressional chairman for the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in addressing the Friday morning session of the "Citizens' Plattsburg," a non-partisan school of education for citizenship, held in Boston this week under the auspices of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.

"Such contributions would be both natural and reasonable," continued Mrs. Park. "Men have their part to perform for which they are better equipped by nature than are women. Regarding the lines along which women are especially adapted, at least five stand out clearly. Woman is more continuously industrious than man. It has been said that when man has done a big thing he then drops it, to let it take care of itself, and he returns to his rug and curls up. Woman is more likely to follow the thing up very closely and to keep at it. She is accustomed to doing a piece of work over and over—like doing dishes; when she has done them once she knows that they are not done forever. This quality should be applied to the enforcement of the laws after they are once made.

Watchful of Expenditure

"A third strong faculty is that of being economical, watchful of every expenditure, large or small. A greater inclination to put emphasis on moral considerations is another of woman's special qualities. And fifth, it is more natural for woman than man to be interested in the humanitarian side of a question. I believe that if the women as voting citizens will concentrate upon service to the community in these directions, there will be plenty to do, and women will be taking a place side by side with the men. "To an equal extent the new woman voter must guard against certain tendencies. She must remember that she is prone to be absorbed in details. It is difficult for woman to assume a 'judicial frame of mind.' Woman must come to understand that values

are often relative rather than absolute. She must learn to protect herself from the hypocrite, the selfish schemer with the goody-goody front. And woman is apt to be unduly sympathetic. Therefore, it behooves women to take stock of their assets and liabilities, to make sure that their liabilities work not to their undoing as an agency for community betterment.

"As soon as women shall have received the vote, the next step is organization. It will be for them to take an interest in party politics, whether they like it or not, inasmuch as party politics is such a determinant in the operation of the United States Government. The suffrage association has worked so long and so completely on a non-partisan basis that many of us are little disposed to change, yet we must admit that it is advisable.

Deliberation Is Urged

"When women ally themselves to this or that political party, they should be very deliberate in so doing. They should do it for sound reasons. They cannot afford to just drift in. We should also look upon it not as a sacrificial act, nor as something that cannot be changed. We must ever feel free to leave one party for another for sufficient cause. Indeed we can help to form that independent group of voters, without which no government is safe. And the party should be tested by its accomplishments, not by its promises.

"Then regardless of all party affiliations which women may assume, the League of Women Voters, as an all-including non-partisan group, can

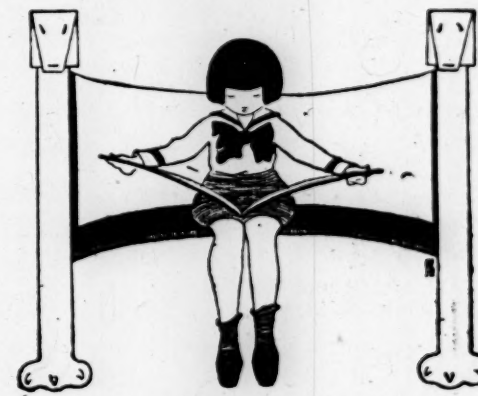
afford that means of working unitedly regarding those interests which all women have in common. This will also operate to help women to definitely find themselves in the parties. "Women are entering the field at a time when their service can be of greatest help. That unity of purpose which the Nation had during the war must be reestablished, and it is the women, perhaps, more than the men who can bring this about.

CHIHUAHUA SAID TO BE PROGRESSING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

JUAREZ, Mexico—"A condition of well-being in every line is pervading my State." Such was the statement of Gov. Andres Ortiz, of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, during his recent visit to Juarez. The Governor is returning from a trip to Cuatro Ciénegas, where he held a lengthy conference with President Venustiano Carranza, regarding the policies he will pursue in governing his State. "In agricultural, educational, and commercial lines conditions are steadily improving," he said. "We are giving special attention to our schools, and the improvement is manifest. Our teachers are of a higher type than formerly, and both young and old seem to be seeking the opportunity to study. The young men are turning their attention to farming, dairying, and business courses in addition to their regular studies."

Wanamaker's



A Store That Never Grew Up

An old proverb says: *We shall never be younger.* In other words, today is the day to believe, and to do.

There is a feeling in this store that we should like what we have to do, rather than seek what we like to do.

For if we can look upon our work as a part of a development—as something from which all can derive good—we shall serve with a love that can result in good only.

It is customary

—to look upon a store as a collection of cold, inanimate merchandise; as a place where certain things are exchanged for money; where the strife for gain is uppermost. But—

We don't think of the Wanamaker Store in that way—we, who know it so well. We prefer to think of it in terms of service—

To realize that we are striving for the accomplishment of good; to know that we are being helpful; and to find a newer path whenever the newer seems better.

It is often difficult for a store to be old in years and young in spirit; but the happy surroundings of this institution tell us that we have never grown up—that *we shall never grow up.*

One of the glories of childhood is its lack of affectation. A store that can exist for many years and still be unspoiled by growth and success is an accomplishment worth while.

Spend a day with us now and then. There is always something interesting to see; something to be learned; because the ideas of many peoples, far and near, find concrete expression in the wares that we offer.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York



For Fifty-Four Years— One of The Silk Stores of Boston

From the time of the prim flowered silk dresses of 54 years ago, with their wide hoopskirts and perky panniers, down to the present day, when Fashion smiles on both the straight-line, clinging silk gown and the demure panniered frock, The Shepard Silk Store has been to a host of Boston families the favored place in which to find both inspiration and material.

The quality of the silks has always been the highest, regardless of the expense and difficulty of getting them.

This Fall we are unusually proud of the gorgeous array—dependable, fashionable and beautiful.

Metallic Brocade, glittering with quaint silvery flowers that suggest far-away Japan, fascinating in its supple grace and dazzling in color—nothing could make lovelier evening gowns than this. Picture to yourself the exquisite effect of silver flowers on jade; other equally charming are on old rose, orchid, blue and a delightful one on black, 40 inches wide, a yard . . . \$12.00

Panel Tricotee—A variation of tricotee that is more than popular for

Winter gowns. The colors are brown, navy blue, taupe and black. 36 inches wide, a yard 7.50

"Sun-chine" is a heavy crinkly silk, lustrous, and of so sturdy a texture that it is ideal for sport clothes—dresses, suits and separate skirts. Distinctive in itself, it calls for no trimming—a simple tailor-made dress of it will be a joy to you for indoor wear here or for outdoor wear in the South. A yard 4.85

THE SHEPARD STORES BOSTON, MASS. COURTESY THE KEYNOTE OF SHEPARD SERVICE

HOW TO ACHIEVE DYE INDEPENDENCE

Past and Future of Coal Tar Dye Industry in United States Outlined in Philadelphia Address by Bernhard C. Hesse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The Franklin Institute was addressed on Thursday evening by Bernhard C. Hesse on the topic "American Coal Tar Dyes, Present and Future." The speaker handled the subject in a wholly non-technical way. Mr. Hesse said in part:

"Six times in 30 years the American public decided it did not want a domestic coal tar dye industry sufficiently to encourage it by a protective tariff; that it is better for the many domestic industries dependent upon dyes to have them cheap rather than of domestic origin and more expensive. Dyes are raw materials, and these should be free of duty or nearly so, otherwise textile and other export business would suffer; no European war could cut us off from our dye supplies, and, even if so, we could get good dyes from South America. As an employing industry coal tar dyes were of no consequence and any help our national defense could obtain from them was negligible. Therefore, when what amounted to a 70 per cent duty on dyes in 1882 added 25 cents to the cost of making one dozen red flannel undershirts, Congress reduced that duty to 35 per cent and the (for those days) promising domestic dye industry promptly disappeared.

"Almost directly upon the outbreak of the war the American public reversed itself completely, despite the wholly unchanged underlying and well-known facts, both as to conclusions and legislation. In 1916 a tariff more favorable to dye-makers than any since 1870 was enacted, and since the war began the dye-makers have had more consideration given to their views by Congress than theretofore, but wholly because those views were supported and urged by the dye users.

Growth of Dye Industry

"At the end of 1918, after about four years of effort, the American dye industry had grown from 6,500,000 pounds of dyes in 1914, made from German intermediates, to 58,000,000 pounds of dyes made from American-made intermediates; about one-half the intermediates and about one-third the dyes required by the United States in 1913 were made here—an achievement of the first magnitude.

"Long before the war American dye-makers did make at least one dye cheaper and better than the Germans and sold it to Germans in Germany. Domestic competition in one year, 1882, effected a 38 per cent decrease in the sales price of at least one dye. Beyond question we can have dye-independence if we want to pay the price, and the time to decide that is now, because we cannot expect ever to have better opportunity to become independent than now.

"Dye-makers contend that our dye-independence has solely been because the public refused to create favorable economic conditions. No one seems to be sure what those favorable conditions are; the dye-makers are themselves undecided; in 1916 they were sure that they could give us dye-independence in five years if they had nothing but 39 per cent protection on intermediates and 55 per cent on dyes. Congress gave them 39 per cent on intermediates, 30 per cent on some dyes, and 55 per cent on the remainder, and the dye-makers promptly said they could not make us independent. In 1919 the dye-makers twice asked for much higher rates, once without and once with imports exclusion, and finally reduced those rates somewhat and accepted a shorter exclusion period.

Demand for Imports Exclusion

"The demand for imports exclusion has merit in so far as it is true, as was but very recently confessed on behalf of the dye-makers before the Ways and Means Committee, that the manufacturing technique or skill of our dye-makers is only a fraction, say one-third or one-half, of foreign manufacturing efficiency. In that event even a 200 per cent tariff might not be effective. This was illustrated by a set of tables showing 383 dyes imported in 1913 arranged by tonnage requirement and the number of dyes in each; also the number of each tonnage class made here in 1918, together with an illustration of the protection afforded by the Longworth rates. If all an importer had to consider was the duty, clearly he would bring in those colors which were not made here, and out of this total of 383, 245 were not made here. The foreigner can deliver those 245 in good pre-war quality on very short notice and at a price we could not meet. In four years we learned to make but 138 of these 383. With ample quantities of good qualities of those 245 dyes in Europe and just itching to get into this market of no competition and good demand, our domestic makers would be robbed of any opportunity to learn to make those 245 dyes, and, before long, the foreigner would have his grip on those 245 and could then commence to eat into the other 138.

Way to Get a Paying Market

"The dye-makers say they must be assured of a remunerative market for their output, and in the speaker's opinion the only way to do that is to prevent foreign makes of qualities and kinds regarding this country in amounts greater than the difference between corresponding American deliveries and American current manufacturing requirements. Price is to have nothing to do with import-permission because the dye-users have for over three years taken the stand that so long as they can get quantity

and quality, price does not interest them seriously. The duration of imports exclusion should be no longer than necessary to permit domestic manufacturing skill to reach foreign levels, and this the dye-makers now seem to think can be accomplished by about the end of 1921.

"The Longworth Bill, now before the Senate, makes dye prices a factor in imports permissions, and the speaker strongly advocated amendment of that bill, eliminating this price feature, and for the reasons just given. The British Empire, France, and Italy are enforcing, or preparing to enforce, such dye and imports exclusion, thus shutting us and other makers off from 25 per cent of the non-German markets, and making our market, which is 19 per cent of the non-German markets, more than ever a target for all. Under these conditions, and in the absence of a flexibly applicable defensive measure, such as imports exclusion, our industry cannot hope to survive. The Longworth Bill also provides for increasing the specific duty of 7 cents per pound on dyes and the like by multiples ranging from 5 to 12, so that a 15 1/2 cent dye is to be compelled to pay a 35 cent specific duty in addition to a 45 per cent ad valorem or a total of 27 1/2 per cent. In that way, dyes which prior to 1915 were on the free list and now taxed 30 per cent are to be made to pay as high as 98 per cent.

"In the speaker's opinion now is the time to make sure that the dye-makers have really asked for all they need; they now confess to serious errors of judgment in 1916 as to what they really need, they find now that they need very much more than they said they needed in 1916; the public, through Congress, must make sure that the dye-makers have not again overlooked or forgotten something essential to success so as not to be obliged to go over the same ground again in the next few years. If we really cannot have dye-independence, the public is entitled to know it at the earliest possible moment, but we cannot know that unless and until everything has been done that can or should be done to make for success; otherwise, only non-conclusive and wholly unsatisfactory results will be obtained."

SUFFRAGISTS TO HEAR W. H. TAFT

Former President to Tell Why Republicans of Connecticut Should Aid Federal Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Connecticut—Reasons why he believes the Republican Party of Connecticut should support and work for ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment will be presented by Prof. William H. Taft at the Republican dinner to be held on November 12 in connection with the fifth annual convention of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association.

In a statement concerning his attitude, Professor Taft said that there are two reasons why he believes in woman suffrage. "First," he said, "I was a member of the Labor Adjustment Board and in going through the country I was amazed at the injustice with which women are treated. I saw that the only way that they could get a remedy was by gaining a part in the government.

"The other reason is this: The League of Nations is a thing very near my heart. I have found many men who for selfish reasons would reject the League, would even go into another war, but never a woman. Women stand for all that is best and kind in international affairs."

The second important public session of the convention will be the Thursday evening mass meeting, which shares honors with the dinner as to its political significance and public interest. The principal speaker for the mass meeting will be Key Pittman, United States Senator from Nevada. Senator Pittman was one of the strongest supporters of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Mrs. George Bass, of Chicago, chairman of the Woman's Democratic National Committee, will also speak. The subject which Senator Pittman and Mrs. Bass will discuss is "The Woman Citizen and Reconstruction." It is expected that each one will explain what he or she believes the Democratic Party has to offer the new woman citizen.

The picturesque feature of the convention will be the founders' luncheon on Friday, which will celebrate the organization of the association in Hartford in 1869. The specially designed invitations which have been issued to all those who attended the first convention and to their descendants, announced that the subject for the luncheon will be "Our Past and Future."

TROLLEY ZONE PLAN HELPS STEAM ROAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Connecticut—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad is said to be greatly benefiting from the trolley-zone fare system recently put into operation throughout this State and increasing fares to quite an extent. Extra coaches are being attached to many of the regular trains on the Hartford division of the railroad to accommodate commuters from adjacent points.

Protests continue to be filed with the state public utilities commission against the new trolley fares. Cars are lined up morning and night at the terminal points waiting for the conductors to get accustomed to the system in collecting fares. The public throughout the State is reported to be in a patient but rather disgruntled mood over the fare changes which take up much more time both for the passenger and the motorman and conductor.

ARGUMENTS MADE IN BREWERS' CASE

United States District Attorney Claims That Congress Had Full Power to Regulate Manufacture and Sale of Liquors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the United States is still legally at war with Germany, and that the right of Congress under war-time powers to pass the Volstead Bill could not be challenged, was the argument made by Francis G. Caffey, United States District Attorney, appearing before Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court to argue against the injunction to prevent the enforcement of prohibition against the brewers requested by the Jacob Ruppert Brewing Company.

In response to the plea by Elihu Root that the Volstead Act was unconstitutional and that it was the duty of the courts to obey the Constitution rather than the legislative power, and to look into the substance of things to see if legislatures had exceeded their authority, to determine whether legislation was constitutional, honest and sincere, District Attorney Caffey declared that the courts had no jurisdiction in the matter. He added that Congress had complete power to regulate the manufacture and sale of beer and liquors, also that the President could not be the judge of the acts of Congress, nor dictate to Congress what it should do.

The case of the Eastern Hotel Company, which is seeking to have vacated the temporary injunction issued against it as a result of a raid by federal agents under the Volstead Act, was postponed from yesterday until today by Judge Hand. Similar action was taken in a large number of cases in which the government seeks a permanent injunction against places where, it is alleged, the act has been violated.

Property Owners Warned

Revenue Officer in Boston Says Illicit Sales Endanger Building Titles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Any building or structure where intoxicating liquor is sold, manufactured, or kept for sale in violation of the Prohibition Enforcement Act will be declared a public nuisance and the owner will be liable for all the fines and costs assessed against the occupant, according to instructions which Andrew J. Casey, Acting Collector of Internal Revenue, has issued to his deputies. Mr. Casey says that there must be an impartial and fearless enforcement of all the provisions of the new law. Any violations found by the internal revenue agents, he says, will be reported to the United States District Attorney for prosecution and the latter is further authorized to proceed against the owner of the property where any violations have occurred.

"The penalty for maintaining such a public nuisance is a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1000, or imprisonment of not less than 30 days or more than one year, or both. Any person whose property is occupied or used with his knowledge in violating the act is liable to have the property subject to a lien for, or sold to pay, all fines and costs assessed against the occupant.

"In the event of an affidavit being made or other evidence submitted which is satisfactory to the court that a nuisance exists, the court may issue an order restraining the defendants from the continuance of such nuisance until the conclusions of the trial. The court may also issue a temporary injunction restraining the defendants from removing or interfering with the liquor or fixtures or any other thing used in connection with such a nuisance.

"If the court finds that the property is unlawfully used and is granted to issue an order that no liquor shall be manufactured, sold, bartered or stored in such place for a period not exceeding one year or during the present war and the period of demobilization."

Extra Tax on Soft Drinks
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The city of New Orleans will place an extra tax, based on the volume of business, on all soft drink and ice cream dealers beginning on January 1 next in an effort to replace the \$600,000 taken from the municipal budget by the closing of the 2000 saloons, the breweries, and the distilleries in the city, according to announcement by A. G. Ricks, city commissioner of finance, yesterday. He also said the Legislature at its next session would be asked to authorize a general increase of approximately 10 per cent in licenses for all forms of business in New Orleans.

missioner of finance, yesterday. He also said the Legislature at its next session would be asked to authorize a general increase of approximately 10 per cent in licenses for all forms of business in New Orleans.

ARMENIANS SAID TO BE STILL IN PERIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The danger of continued massacres of the Armenians is still "grave" and calls for the occupation of Armenia by the Allied governments, Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador to the United States, declared in a letter received in Washington yesterday. The letter, which was addressed to Miran Sevasly, chairman of the National Armenian Union of America, asserted that the victorious Allies were under a moral obligation to do everything in their power to forestall a recurrence of Turkish cruelties.

"I have been doing my utmost for the last six months," Viscount Bryce said, "to press the Allied governments to occupy Armenia and to do everything in their power to avert the danger which you fear, and which is a real one, of further Turkish massacres. You may be sure that I shall continue to exert myself in that direction, for the danger is still grave."

DELAY CHARGED IN WAR INSURANCE

Report by American Legion Alleges That 10,300 Men Have Been Waiting Over Six Months for Claim Adjustments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That 10,300 disabled men have been waiting more than six months for an adjustment of their claims is stated in the second report of the American Legion's investigation into the operation of the War Risk Insurance Bureau. The report says: "When 4,000,000 lose their faith in an institution, it may be accepted that there is something wrong. That is the situation as regards war risk insurance, in which inefficiency, red tape, mushroom growth, and lagard and niggardly benefits for disabled men have operated."

It quotes figures showing that of the 114,570 disabled men now awaiting compensation for injuries, more than 10,300 have been waiting more than six months, 28,600 from three to six and 43,000 from one to three. The American Legion urges the im-

mediate passage of the Sweet bill to increase compensation for injuries and to differentiate between temporary and permanent total disability, providing that those totally disabled shall receive a pension of \$100 monthly for life.

This bill will help the situation for the men who have been awarded compensation, the Legion says, but it means little to those who have waited for more than half a year and have as yet received nothing of the debt the Nation owes them and who have been obliged to turn to public charity.

LAW FAILS TO STOP TICKET SPECULATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Passage of a city ordinance forbidding a premium for theater tickets higher than 50 cents does not seem to have improved the ticket speculation situation to any great degree. The managers assert that the ordinance is not enforced and that recently speculation has been flourishing to a greater extent than before the ordinance was passed. William A. Brady, chairman of the managers' committee which will report its findings on this subject to the Producing Managers Association next week with plans for checking speculation.

RAISING OF MORE FOODSTUFFS IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MEMPHIS, Tennessee—Gov. C. H. Brough of Arkansas, who was formerly professor of economics at the University of Arkansas, addressed the Mississippi Valley Association at its recent meeting here, and emphasized the vast importance and necessity of the planters of the South raising more foodstuffs. That section of the United States should raise at least sufficient foodstuffs for its own consumption, he declared, and to do this it would be necessary to divert the farmers' attention away from the focal point of 40 to 70 cotton.

"We have got to raise foodstuffs in sufficient quantity to feed ourselves," the economist stated. "It is not meant that the acreage of cotton should be greatly reduced, for such a condition would work great harm, but it is vitally essential at the present time that the South raise more food. We are the granary of the world, and if the huge supply of food should stop, the entire country would suffer. I'll venture to say that not 50 per cent of the winter wheat normally sowed in the fall is planted this year in Arkansas."

The Store is closed at 5 P. M. daily

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

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Thirty-fifth Street

Time for Holiday Shopping

To shop in unhurried comfort is worth something; to have large, freshly-opened assortments of new things to select from is worth more.

And within the four walls of this great Store there are so many lovely gift-things that seem to have been made just to meet everyone's need.

Exceptional Value

will be offered on Monday in

750 Women's Silk Petticoats

made of excellent quality taffeta, messaline and jersey, in the season's new models,

extraordinarily priced at

\$5.85

(Department on Second Floor)

Special Values

will be offered on Monday in

A Sale of Imported Lingerie

every garment daintily hand-embroidered and unusually low-priced

Nightrobes	\$2.95 & 3.45
Chemises	1.35 & 2.45
Drawers	1.35
Corset Covers	1.75
Petticoats	2.95

(The greater number of these pieces are Paris-made)

(Sale on the Second Floor)

An Important Sale of

Women's Fine Dresses

for afternoon and evening specially priced at

\$85.00

will be held on Monday and Tuesday

on the Third Floor

A Monday Sale of

Filet Lace Window Panels

at \$12.50, 14.00 to 37.50 each

will present an opportunity for the acquisition of Imported Hand-made Panels at prices that, if one takes into consideration the qualities of the merchandise offered, are rarely encountered.

(Department on Fourth Floor)

Thanksgiving Day Linen

Splendid assortments of Hand-embroidered and Lace-trimmed Luncheon Sets, Tea and Reception Cloths, Napkins and Scarfs, at moderate prices, are assembled on the Fourth Floor.



FAMOUS DICKENSIAN INNS

The Royal Hotel, Leamington.
By B. W. Matz, Editor of
The Dickensian.

Other articles in this series have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on November 21, November 23, and December 19, 1918, and on January 2, January 11, January 21, January 29, February 7, February 18, February 25, March 12, April 5, April 14, April 20, May 26, June 11, June 25, September 15, September 23, and October 14, 1919.

XIX

Comparatively little attention has been bestowed upon Warwickshire as a part of Dickens-land, although the wooded shire figures often in the novelist's books, and many of its historic places have sufficiently pleasant associations with his life to make an interesting story. That this will be told some day, we have no doubt. Our immediate concern, however, is only with one of the hotels in one of its most famous towns: The Royal at Leamington, where Mr. Dombey stayed with Major Bagstock, and where Edith Granger, who became his second wife, visited him with her mother on one occasion.

At the time Dickens was writing "Dombey and Son," in 1846, however, the Royal Hotel did not exist, having been demolished about 1841-42 to make way for railway improvements. But he knew the hotel in its palmy and aristocratic days, for in the autumn of 1838 he and his artist friend Phiz made a bachelor excursion into the midlands by coach, their first halt being Leamington, and the hotel where they put up at was Coppes's Royal Hotel, which stood at the corner of Clemens Street and High Street. In writing to his wife of his arrival there, he said, "We found a roaring fire, an elegant dinner, a snug room and capital beds all ready for us at Leamington, after a very agreeable (but very cold) ride." After visiting Kenilworth, Warwick, Stratford, they continued their jaunt on to Birmingham.

An Actual Hotel

Some writers in referring to the incidents in "Dombey and Son" associated with the Royal Hotel, have either assumed that it is still there, or, having discovered that there is no hotel with that name in the town, give the Regent the credit of being Mr. Dombey's Royal Hotel. Neither is correct. The Royal Hotel of "Dombey and Son" was the Royal Hotel of Dickens' visit to Leamington in 1838, and his description of it in the book must have been made from memory, for in 1846, when he was writing of it in that novel, the hotel had already been demolished. Leamington always boasted one peculiarity, which it claimed did not belong to any other watering place: the "truly select nature and high rank of respectability of the greater part of its frequenters." For the reception of these several really first-class hotels were provided. The Regent was the most fashionable for a period, owing to the fact that it was the resort of royalty.

Coppes's Royal Hotel was a keen rival, and when in 1828 it was "re-erected on a scale of magnificence almost unprecedented, displaying a grand front, cased in Roman cement to imitate stone in the style of Grecian architecture," to quote an old guidebook—it even outshone the Regent.

The Guidebook Description

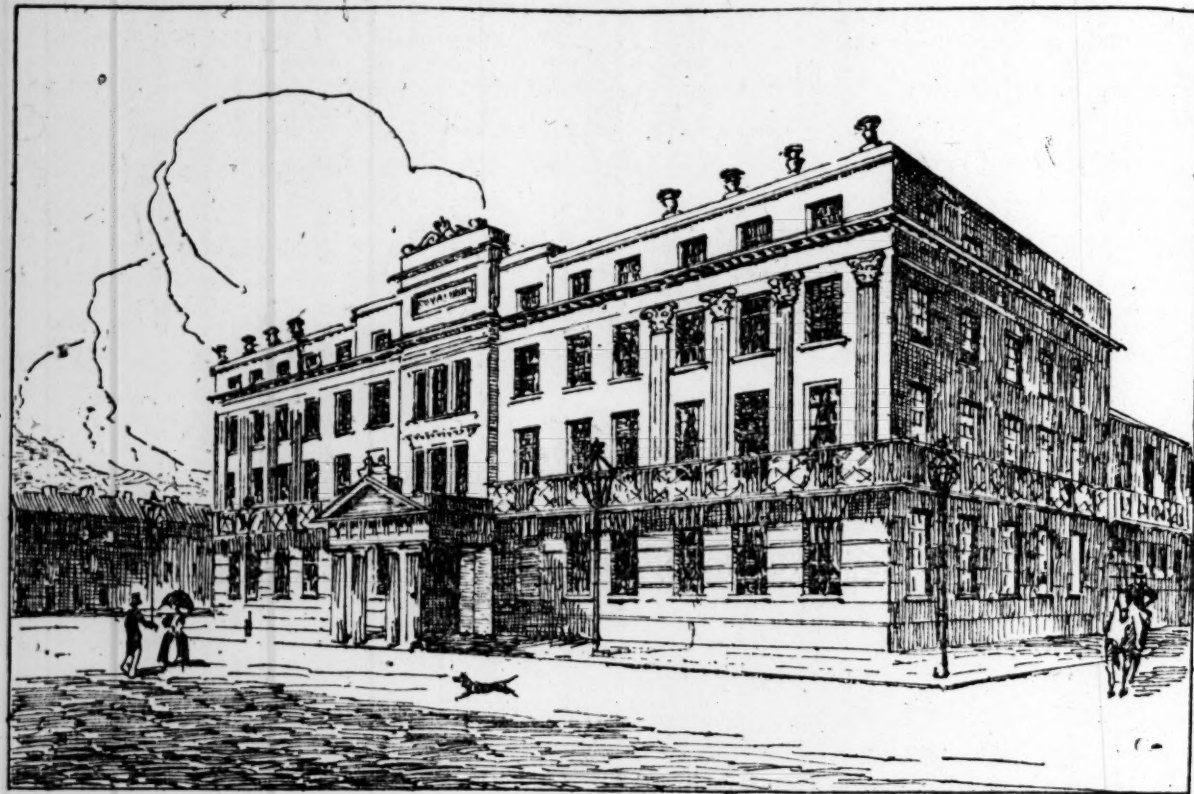
The building was rusticated to the height of the first story, and a balcony on a level with the second floor ran the whole extent of the hotel. Its appearance is fully described in the old guidebook the writer was fortunate in securing on a very pleasurable and memorable visit paid to the town recently, and so minutely described that it is worth quoting: "The wings, which are both slightly projected, are embellished with four fluted pilasters of the Corinthian order, which, springing from the level of the second floor, are terminated at the top of the third, support a rich entablature running the whole length of the building. Each wing is surmounted by four ornate vases, and at the extreme height of the center, beneath the ornamental scroll, is a tablet containing the name of the hotel. The principal entrance is in the center beneath a portico projecting 10 feet from the building, supported by duplicated pilasters of the Doric order, fluted and surmounted by the royal arms, richly carved in stone. The interior of this building for chasteness of design, richness of material and correctness of execution, is, we believe, equal to any in the kingdom. The entrance hall . . . is lighted by a beautiful window of colored glass, in the center of which on a fawn-colored mosaic ground are the royal arms richly emblazoned, surrounded by an ornamental gold scroll on a purple ground, containing medallions representing the principal views in the vicinity. The sideboards are supported and adorned by appropriate Grecian ornaments. On the right of the public dining room, upward of 50 feet by 24 feet, the ceiling is supported by pillars and pilasters of Ionic order. A geometrical staircase of 21 steps conducts you to the public drawing room, of the same noble dimensions as the dining room; on the same floor are a number of private sitting rooms, papered with rich French paper, of vivid coloring, representing subjects classical, mythological, etc. The bedrooms are fitted up with every attention to comfort and convenience. . . . Detached are extensive lock-up coach houses, stabling, etc."

This meticulous description of its ornateness does not suggest that the Royal Hotel was one that would have appealed very much to Dickens, but it was the ideal spot for Major Bagstock and Mr. Dombey, and so we find that eight years later the novelist makes use of his knowledge of it, and it becomes the headquarters of his two characters during their visit to the fashionable watering place, whilst its

rooms furnish the background for a series of scenes to be found in the pages of "Dombey and Son."

It will be recalled that Major Bagstock persuaded Mr. Dombey that he wanted a change and suggested that he should accompany him to Leamington. Mr. Dombey consented, became the Major's guest and the two traveled down by train, making the Royal Hotel their headquarters, "where the rooms and dinner had been ordered."

At breakfast the next morning they arranged their daily habits. The Major was to take the responsibility of ordering all the food, and they were to have late breakfast together every morning, and a late dinner together



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Royal Hotel, Leamington Spa

every day. They occupied, no doubt, a suite of private rooms referred to above, for there is no reference to the large dining room, nor would it have suited the personal and special requirements of the two men and the friends they brought there.

It will be remembered that whilst these two friends were taking a constitutional in the town, the Major's acquaintances, Mrs. Skewton and her daughter Edith, and Dombey were formally introduced. On taking their departure from the fair enchantress, the Major volunteered the fact that he "was staying at the Royal Hotel with his friend Dombey," and invited the ladies to join them.

Breakfast at the Royal

Having met once or twice in the pump room and elsewhere, and the men having called on the ladies, the latter were invited to breakfast at the Royal Hotel, prior to a drive to Kenilworth and Warwick. In the meantime Carver had arrived to transact some business with his master, and in the evening the three men dined together.

The breakfast was punctually prepared next morning, and Dombey, Bagstock and Carver excitedly awaited the ladies' arrival. A pleasant time ensued and ultimately all set out on the little trip which proved so momentous a one for Mr. Dombey. For had he not made an appointment with Edith for the next day "for a purpose," as he told Mrs. Skewton? At any rate the three men returned to the hotel in good spirits, the Major being in high glee. "Old Joe," he cried, "has a mind to propose an alteration in the name of the hotel, and that it should be called the 'Three Jolly Bachelors' in honor of ourselves and Carver."

After keeping his appointment with Edith and having been accepted, Mr. Dombey and the Major left Leamington, and the Royal Hotel has no further place in this story.

The illustration of the hotel as it was in 1830, drawn from a lithograph by W. Rider, shows how accurate was the descriptive writer of the period.

FREE ART COLLECTION

DETROIT, Michigan—The will of Charles L. Freer, millionaire art collector, admitted to probate here yesterday, leaves the major part of his collection to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, and provides for a \$1,250,000 building to house it.

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MINNEAPOLIS

MUSIC

Boston Notes

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Reinold Werrenrath gave the first of two recitals which he has announced for Boston this season on the afternoon of November 7. He had a good audience, for this is a good concert year in Boston, but at his second, on January 17, 1920, the hall ought to be filled. Mr. Werrenrath, through hard work, close application, and considerable sacrifice, has reached the point where he may be called a singer of authority. That is to say, his interpretation of a

day may be mechanics, bankers, or office people and who desire to know something more about music will have opportunity in the People's Philharmonic Choir, and other classes of the Boston Music Education League to further their desire. Rich and poor, the professional as well as the amateur singer, are alike welcome to membership in the league and to enjoy its various activities. In order that they may the more appreciate what they are getting, however, there is an annual membership fee of \$1 and weekly dues, payable whether the singer is absent or present. It is Mr. Wodell's aim to teach certain classes enough vocal technique so that they may breathe properly and will know

third Saint-Saëns concerto, over-familiar and rather empty-seeming, received the artist's best attention, but the result was not satisfying, either to Mr. Seidel or to the audience. There was far more worth-while playing manifested in the Handel D major sonata.

Miss Geraldine Farrar, Miss Rosita Renard, the Chilean pianist, and Arthur Hackett, tenor, shared the program of the Sunday afternoon concert on November 2. Miss Renard is a familiar performer in Boston and her two groups were applauded according to their deserts, with warmth. Mr. Hackett has come to be regarded as a singer of interest, not only for the quality of his voice, but for the intelligence with which he sings. He afforded by far the most pleasure of the afternoon, and perhaps his best effort was in César Franck's fine song "La Procession." In this he accomplished the sense of power, the serenity, the adoration which the great Frenchman infused into his work. Miss Farrar added nothing to her reputation as a singer by her appearance. Her tonal coloring, directed by a too artificial intelligence, became disturbingly monotonous. It would seem that Miss Farrar is coming to rely on what achievements she has accomplished in the past as a singer, and when the response to these falls short of what she expects, she resorts to a certain charlatanism of appearance and personality to win applause.

English Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent.

LONDON, England—The promenade concerts at Queen's Hall are now in the middle of their season. The orchestra, after playing daily for a month, is as good as it is likely to be; Sir Henry Wood, the conductor, is a host in himself; and there is an air of familiarity about Queen's Hall since it has been cleaned and redecorated.

Monday evenings are still devoted to Wagner, but by a piquant touch Sir Henry has inserted a new British work in the later part of nearly every Wagner program. So it happened that Thomas Dunhill's "Dance Suite for String Orchestra," op. 42, made its public debut on September 15, immediately following an hour and a half of solid "Tristan." "Götterdämmerung," etc., and the timbre of pure string tone and happy, open-air ideas of the suite came most refreshingly after the complex sonorous and passionate psychology of the Wagner scenes. To a reflective listener there was even an added piquancy in this particular juxtaposition, for Dunhill, when in the mood expressed by the dance suite, might well claim affinity with Arne, while it was, Wagner who said of Arne's tune, "Rule Britannia," that its opening phrase summed up the whole British character.

Dunhill's suite was described on the program as being "just a cheerful essay in dance rhythms," but it proved to be more than that, for its four movements—"Balletta Intrada," "Rustic Dance," "Rigaudon," "Reel"—were not only full of the zest of dance rhythms, but were also perfectly modeled little movements, possessing that complete adjustment of means to an end which can endow even light music with distinction. The rigaudon is perhaps the most attractive on a first hearing, but the whole work is frankly enjoyable. It was well played under the baton of its composer, and cordially applauded by the audience.

If the dance suite made its appearance in the midst of homogeneous

Wagner, Edgar Bainton's "Two Pieces for Orchestra"—an elegy and intermezzo, produced on September 30 and conducted by their composer—were surrounded for the most part by heterogeneous frivol. Liszt's "Liebestraum" in an orchestral arrangement, Paganini's violin concerto in D—these names speak for themselves. To pass from such work to Bainton's pieces was to pass from pose and display to sincerity and refinement. Both the elegy and intermezzo were written at Rublehen, where the composer was interned from August, 1914, to March, 1918, but they have since been rescored for a larger orchestra than that available in the prison camp. The elegy is grave and tender, conveying a sense of deeper underlying emotions, and the interweaving, or rather poising of the harmonies at the close is real musician's poetry. The intermezzo, in lighter vein, was written as an entr'acte for a production of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" at Rublehen, and sounds as if the composer might have painted it direct from recollections of Windsor Forest. It is so characteristic of the place. It certainly is a charming little movement, gracefully scored, and it may be added that it was well received.

Among the Lancashire towns a good deal of activity is being shown in the organization of chamber concerts. One of the most successful of them is Rochdale, which has just issued its winter program. The first concert is to be given in November by the Catterall String Quartet, and the program will include works by Mozart and Borodine and the new Elgar quartet. At the second, Mr. Albert Sammons will appear and will play with Miss Lucy Pierce, Schubert's fantasia in C, the César Franck sonata, and other solos. At the third concert, Mr. Vladimir Rosing is set down to give a song recital, and his program will include a number of the Russian songs and arias which he renders with such extraordinary dramatic power. Without having a great voice, Mr. Rosing has shown what it is possible for a vocal artist with a fine temperament to accomplish. The fourth and final concert will be given by the Brodsky Quartet, and will include the C major quintet by Schubert. A similar program has been announced by the Nelson Chamber Concert Society, which is to give a series of six concerts, the first of which cannot, strictly speaking, be called a chamber concert, as an orchestra of 44 performers has been engaged. This will be conducted by Mr. Bateson, the organizer of the concerts and the conductor of the Nelson Amateur Orchestra, which is a separate body with weekly rehearsals and occasional concerts of its own.

The experiment of Mr. Field Hyde, a professor of singing at the Royal Academy of Music, in giving a sort of holiday course on the art and practice of voice training at Liverpool during the month of August, has proved abundantly successful and is to be repeated a year hence. Many teachers in the large cities come but little into contact with any method save their own and are conscious of the fact that they are apt to become stale. The freshening of interest and the infusion of new ideas which flow from the visit of a successful and experienced teacher like Mr. Hyde afford a very welcome stimulus to the work of the local musician. In this venture of Mr. Hyde's, the course extended over 18 lectures on the general theory of teaching, with practical demonstration in voice training and teaching, and included a subsidiary evening

course for the benefit of choir masters and conductors. Teachers from various localities were drawn to these lectures, and it was felt that it would be to the advantage of the profession if similar courses could be arranged in other large centers of population. Opportunities for mutual discussion of the teachers' difficulties and of the comparative value of the various systems do not readily arise in the experience of the private teacher, and such opportunities when they do occur are to be cordially welcomed. The field need not be confined to the practice of vocal teaching, but might with advantage be extended to the instrumental side.

The Beecham Opera season in Scotland is scoring a success that will long be remembered. Since the days of the Quinlan Opera in Glasgow, Scotland has been deprived of opera save for the welcome visits of the Carl Rosa and other touring companies. Sir Thomas Beecham has not only brought again to Edinburgh and Glasgow the spectacle of the grand opera as it was produced in the far-off days of Mr. Quinlan, but he has gone further and surpassed the most brilliant effects of his predecessor. A program of three or four weeks is all too little for the two Scottish cities and the demand for tickets has shown that a much longer season would have been amply supported. There can be no doubt that the Beecham Opera Company is superior to its forerunners in respect of the completeness of its ensemble and the comprehensiveness of its material setting. There have been other companies which have included equally fine voices, but they have been of the nature of scratch companies, brought together for a single town, whereas the members of the Beecham company, from long association with one another, have settled down into a permanent union and not only sing but act together with a ripeness and finish otherwise unobtainable. The orchestra, the scenery, the dresses, and the dancing are all on a scale of excellence quite beyond the reach of the minor companies which have done so much to pave the way for the Beecham company.

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EXCLUSION LEAGUE IN CALIFORNIA

Movement for Stricter Legislation Against Japanese and Other Aliens—Governor's Attitude Toward the Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SACRAMENTO, California—The movement for legislation preventing Japanese and other aliens who are not eligible to citizenship in the United States from owning or leasing land in California has been increasing in this State recently, and has resulted in the formation of an organization known as the California Oriental Exclusion League. The legislative program of this organization involves measures that would make it unlawful for any person ineligible to citizenship to lease California land; that would prevent such persons from owning stock in corporations owning land; that would prevent the transfer of land to Japanese born in this country; and who may therefore become citizens; and that would make unlawful a marriage at which both contracting parties are not present at the marriage ceremony, thus prohibiting the so-called "picture marriages."

In giving his reasons why he did not wish to include the subject of Japanese legislation in the business of the special session of the Legislature that was called to ratify the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment, William D. Stephens, Governor of California, stated his position on the Japanese situation as follows:

"I recognize fully the growing menace occasioned by the introduction into our State of people of another blood and the problems that will be developed by the presence of a non-assimilable race. But I cannot shut my eyes to the existence of a condition in the world's affairs today that makes it extremely unwise at this particular time to add to the many vexing problems of our American people."

"Moreover, it should not be forgotten that this question which presses primarily on the people of this State, does so by reason of California's geographical position. It is doubtful whether at this time, with the insufficient information furnished, that the American people as a whole realize the gravity of the menace. To meet this need, I have asked the State Board of Control, in the investigation it was directed by resolution of the Legislature to make, to gather and present detailed information covering this entire subject. Without this report from the State Board of Control, we are, as a matter of fact, not prepared to act intelligently in our own State or to present our case convincingly anywhere else."

UNIVERSITIES AND INDUSTRIAL LIFE.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario—The fraternization of the University of Toronto and the factory, is one of the most significant movements in Canada today for the betterment of industrial conditions with regard to the working class. Seventy-five industries in this district alone were represented recently in a three weeks course, three hours a day, of Employment Management, under the direction of Prof. R. M. Melver, of the Social Service Department. The course covered the conditions under

which men and women are hired, tested, and fitted to their respective positions, the conditions on which their efficiency, interest and cooperation depend; stability and general welfare.

Lieut.-Col. J. J. Cross, of the Department of Economics of Columbia University, was in charge of the initial series, "Personal Management," which included the analysis of men and of jobs, wages, hours, housing, education, personal relations of manager and employee, inside unions, and industrial participation. Prof. E. K. Strong, of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, and a member of the Committee on Classification of Personnel in the drafting of the United States Army, delivered the second course of lectures, his subject being "Industrial Psychology," which included the "application of psychology in business, training the worker, and industrial morale, the basis of cooperative endeavor." Professor Melver dealt in the third course, with the history of industry, trades unionism, arbitration, conciliation, industrial councils, and the basis of labor legislation.

RELIGIOUS TEACHING IN SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
REGINA, Saskatchewan—That the Trades and Labor Council is entirely opposed to religious instruction in the public schools of the Province was plainly shown at the last meeting of the council here. At the recent National Educational Convention in Winnipeg, the Hon. W. Martin, Premier and Minister of Education in Saskatchewan, was said to have stated that he favored some form of denominational religious instruction in the public schools, providing that the ministers of the various denominations could get together and agree on a form of instruction. The views of those at the meeting of the Labor council was that Mr. Martin was inviting trouble, as the speakers felt satisfied that teachers could not be depended on to take this form of instruction impartially.

MORATORIUM ACT MAY CHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Manitoba government is now considering legislation that will make marked changes in the Moratorium Act early next year. The Moratorium Act passed in the fall of 1914 respects contracts relating to the sale of land. It has been amended three times, and as it stands today provides that the entire principal of a debt on land may remain unpaid providing that the debtor keeps up the payment of taxes, interest, and insurance. In cases where the taxes and interest remain unpaid for a period of more than one year, the mortgagee may sue for the principal as well as interest and taxes. The act also provides that the vendor cannot secure any more from his property than the rental value to the extent of rental, taxes, and insurance premiums.

THEATERS

"The Girl for the Boy"

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent
"The Girl for the Boy," a musical comedy, by Austen Hurlon and George Arthur, produced by Miss Gina Palmer at the Duke of York's Theater, London. The cast:

George Darling.....Andrew Randall
Harry Kilmartin.....Gus McNaughton
Cooper.....Margaret Campbell
Mary.....Elise Craven
Sir John Porter.....John F. McArdie
Ferdinand Cielos.....Saint Vailon
Parkinson.....W. S. Percy
Jules Pontet.....M. Fontana
The Singer.....Cordell Walters
Jack Brewster.....William Abbott
Gerald Griffin.....Lamont Dixon
Priscilla.....Vesta Sylva
Marjorie.....Ebbes Parren
Zella.....Norma Caldwell
Mabel.....Doreen Dearing
Sylvia.....Teddie O'Neill
Gladys.....Sybil Johnson
Hector de Paversa.....Frank Wyatt Jr.
Jacqueline.....Gina Palmer

LONDON, England—It is a bright little piece with which Miss Gina Palmer has chosen to open her tenancy of the Duke of York's Theater. It is an adaptation by Austen Hurlon and George Arthur of the French play, "La Petite Chocolatière" of Paul Gavault; and as this was the original of "Tantalizing Tommy," done some years ago by Mr. Cyril Maude, without music, of course, it is in its broad outlines familiar.

On the other hand, there is little resemblance to the first edition in the last. Music and dance make serious inroads into straight comedies and farces, and where the one must give way to the other it is the latter that gives way all the time. Indeed, the manner in which songs and dances are introduced is often so naive, not to say bald, as to dispense with every shred of actuality. Some one ordains that a certain number of new ditties must come in the piece, and if there is no room in the story for any more, what is done? Why, a restaurant, night club, or something of the kind is introduced, and some one not essential to the cast, but with a good advertising voice, is called upon to give a song; and that completed, the floor is cleared for a possible seller in dance tunes with dancers.

"The Girl for the Boy" does not transgress in this respect inordinately, and where it does it may be excused on the grounds that both the song and dance are worth inserting. Messrs. Howard Carr and Bernard Bolt have done their work well, and some of the musical numbers are the most tuneful to be heard in London at the present time, which is saying a good deal, considering the sudden crop of musical plays that has arisen since the autumn season began. "Where There's a Girl There's a Boy," sung so delightfully, carelessly, smilingly, in the daintiest of French accents by Miss Palmer, caught on at once, and following its singer about for the rest of the play, like a Wagner leit-motif, pressed itself into popularity long before the curtain fell. And one could ill afford to lose the charming song and dance done by

Miss Palmer with the "Gina Girls," a bevy of little milliners of nursery age, all so nimble, dainty, and happy. Besides, Miss Palmer danced this number as if it were the joy turn of the evening—as if, Barrie-like, she loved her little partners.

The story was rescued from the original comedy tells of Jacqueline, a fair daughter of a French chocolate king, turning up at Mr. George Darling's country cottage through an alleged motor car break down. George is furious because he happens to be waiting for his fiancée and her father, a cabinet minister. But the newcomer insists on occupying the best rooms and the poor fellow has to sleep on the garden seat outside. It is here where he is found early next morning by his bride-to-be and her father. Explanations, tableaux, and consequences according to farce rules. George's abuse of the fair interloper only delights this spoilt child of fortune and strikes her as something she has never met before and she deliberately decides that she is the girl for that boy, as the title has it.

Mr. Andrew Randall has a notion of the hero quite his own, but it is hardly strong enough to bear the brilliance of his partner's talents. He has a habit of addressing the top of the house which should be corrected. Miss Elise Craven as the fiancée was graceful and pretty, and as the chocolate magnate, Mr. Saint Vallon was distinctly funny. Mr. Gus McNaughton as George's best friend was good enough to make one think he might have been cast for the hero, while a moment of real humor was supplied when Mr. Frank Wyatt dashed in furiously as Jacqueline's neglected swain.

ONTARIO'S NEW PREMIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario—Ernest Charles Drury, leader of the United Farmers of Ontario, and the Premier-designate of the Province, will take over the reins of government on November 14, with the assistance of such Cabinet ministers as shall at that time have been selected by him. Sir William Hearst, the present Premier, will carry on the administrative affairs of the country as usual until Mr. Drury is in a position to take on his new responsibilities as leader of Ontario's first United Farmer-Labor government. The swearing in will take place at the Parliament buildings or at Government House.

ACTUAL SETTLERS ON LANDS FAVORED

Questions of Far Reaching Social, Economic and Industrial Significance Said to Be Involved in California Irrigation Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—Questions of far-reaching social, industrial, and economic significance are involved in the plan for a great irrigation project in Imperial County, California, near the Mexican border, according to Dr. Elwood Mead, head of the California State Land Settlement Board and an authority on irrigation and land settlement problems. There are in this region, according to Dr. Mead, about 200,000 acres of land now arid but capable of becoming very productive under irrigation, this being, according to this authority, one of the largest bodies, if not the largest body, of irrigable land now owned by the federal government and not yet settled.

There are now before Congress two bills—the Mondell bill and the Kettner bill—providing for watering this great area, and Dr. Mead, in a letter just written in answer to inquiries on the subject, seriously criticizes the Kettner bill, on the ground that if passed it would result in a large percentage of the land being held by non-resident owners and cultivated by tenants, whereas it should be the means for building up a healthy body of rural citizenship.

Dr. Mead also puts forward, with the approval of the State Land Settlement Board and other authorities on the subject, a new plan which he believes would, if carried out, have a primary effect in influencing rightly the future development of rural civilization in the United States.

It would take, according to Dr. Mead's estimate, about \$50,000,000 to build a main canal from the Colorado River large enough to water the whole valley, supply implements and equip small farms for settlement, and he proposes that this plan be carried out as a cooperative enterprise by the state and federal governments. Title

to the land should be retained by the government, he says, until irrigation works are completed and water is available for irrigation, instead of selling the land in advance. In this way it could be made sure that the land would be taken up by actual settlers and the element of speculation eliminated.

"This means a new kind of development," says Dr. Mead, "but there are weighty reasons why the primitive practices of the past should give way to better ones. We are living in a time when people are thinking as never before about the right of those who live on the land to own the farms they cultivate. The longing for this privilege is seen in all countries. Where the land is owned by its cultivators, as in France and Denmark, government is stable. Where no attention has been paid to land hunger, and where tenantry has prevailed, countries are in the throes of revolution. Hungary and Russia are two illustrations.

"I believe we have come to the point where we must consider public resources like land and water, as a trust to be administered in the public interest, and thus make economic democracy a concrete reality which all may see and understand."

WOMEN ON COMMITTEE

PORTLAND, Maine—Women will be added to the Republican State Committee for the first time at a meeting to be held at Augusta next Monday. The call for the meeting issued yesterday said that in addition to appointing women members from the various counties the committee would arrange for the next state convention of the party.

ANTI-VIVISECTION APPEAL TO ROYALTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
LOS ANGELES, California—In connection with the news that plans have been made by New York people to found in Brussels, Belgium, a medical research institute similar to the Rockefeller Institute in the United States, the California Anti-Vivisection Society has sent a telegram to Their Majesties, King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, in part as follows:

"As sovereigns of a beloved country and people, devastated and vivisectioned by the ruthless advocates of diplomatic cruelty, we beseech Your Majesties to use the funds proffered you for research laboratories for the humane education of the school children of Belgium. The acceptance of funds for the degenerate practice of vivisection in your Kingdom would cause widespread regret and disillusion among a great population of American citizens who have given so freely and lovingly to you."

BRIDGE PLANS SUSPENDED

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire—The United States Navy Department has ordered the Public Works Department to discontinue preliminary work on plans for a \$1,500,000 interstate memorial bridge that it was planned to construct between Maine and New Hampshire. It is announced by L. H. Adams, industrial manager at the Navy Yard. It is understood the government desires a commission from the Navy Department for New Hampshire and Maine to supervise the work.

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1893—Harvard 16, Princeton 6.
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1895—Harvard 20, Princeton 0.
1896—Harvard 10, Princeton 6.
1897—Harvard 3, Princeton 0.
1898—Harvard 3, Princeton 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PRINCETON, New Jersey—Harvard's undefeated varsity football eleven of 1919 meets the Princeton varsity in the first of the "Big Three" championship football games that has taken place since 1916. Never before has so much interest been shown in a Harvard-Princeton football contest in this city as is the case today, many hundreds of former Princeton undergraduates having come here Friday night. The Princeton Varsity Club was the mecca of former Tiger athletes and they showed great confidence in the team which Head Coach W. W. Roper has been turning out under adverse conditions.

The Harvard eleven which left Cambridge Friday did not come to this city directly, spending the night in New York and planning to come over to Princeton about noon. As a result the vast majority of Harvard graduates spent the night in New York. This will be the twenty-first time that Harvard and Princeton have met on the football gridiron. On past performances Harvard should win by a comfortable margin, as the Crimson has not yet been scored against, while Princeton has met with two defeats, one at the hands of Colgate by a score of 7 to 0, and last week at the hands of West Virginia University by a score of 25 to 0. In justice to Princeton it must be admitted that the Tigers have had a harder schedule to face than the Crimson, and Princeton followers are therefore predicting that the Tiger will show greater strength against the Crimson than the pre-season work of the two eleven would indicate. They claim that Harvard has not yet been put to a serious test and that when it comes this afternoon, the Crimson will have to play better football than it has previously shown if it is to win.

Reports from the Princeton camp state that the first eleven is in championship form with the possible exception of J. S. Keck '21, the star left tackle. Should Coach Roper decide not to start him against the Crimson, P. G. Bigler '20, regular left end, will be moved up to tackle and a substitute put in at left end. The backfield promises to be very fast with J. K. Strubing '20, J. A. Witter '22, R. M. Trimble '20, and M. H. Garriety '22 starting the game. All of these players are good at open-field running and at least two of them are good at punting and field-goal kicking. If the forward line is able to furnish the necessary protection to the backfield against the heavy and fast-charging Crimson forwards, the Orange and Black will furnish the best attack they have shown this year.

Head Coach R. T. Fisher and Trainer W. F. Donovan are well pleased with the form shown by the Harvard regulars during the past few days, and both believe that the team will show its best football this afternoon. The return of J. K. Desmond '20 to left end; C. F. Havemeyer '22, to center; and R. K. Kane '22 to right tackle has greatly strengthened the Crimson forward line, and both offensively and defensively it should be able to handle the best Princeton can offer.

In the backfield Harvard will have Capt. W. F. Murray '20 at quarterback; E. L. Casey '20 at right halfback; Stanley Burnham '20 at left halfback; and R. S. Humphrey '21 at fullback. In Captain Murray the Crimson has a fine field general who should show up brilliantly in directing the Crimson attack against the weak points in Princeton's defense. In Casey, the Crimson has one of the best backs on any college gridiron and he will be relied upon for big gains. Humphrey and Burnham will be looked to to gain many yards in line plunging, with each a fairly good round-the-end runner. This is the strongest backfield the Crimson has started in a game this fall, and the Crimson followers are free in predictions that, backed up by the heavy and fast Crimson line of forwards, it will prove too strong for the Tigers.

PLAN NEW ASSOCIATION
NEW YORK, New York—Plans for organizing a national amateur association of trap shooters were discussed yesterday at the concluding session of the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Trap Shooting Association. Delegates from numerous state associations favored the project. The executive committee has decided to investigate the bids of four cities, Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Atlantic City, before deciding on the award of the grand American handicap tournament. It was stated that a decision on the selection would not be reached until next month.



Capt. C. W. McGraw, Princeton University football eleven

HARVARD FOOTBALL STATISTICS

Name and class	Home	Position	Wt.	Height
J. K. Desmond '20	Cambridge, Mass.	Left end	205	6 1/2
R. M. Sedgwick '21	New York, N. Y.	Left tackle	190	6 1/2
T. S. Woods '22	Boston, Mass.	Left guard	222	6 1/2
C. F. Havemeyer '22	Dartmouth, Mass.	Center	180	6 1/2
C. A. Clark '20	Milton, Mass.	Right guard	225	5 10
E. L. Casey '20	Natick, Mass.	Right halfback	182	6 1/2
P. D. Steele '20	Garrison, Md.	Right end	180	6 1/2
Capt. W. J. Murray '20	Natick, Mass.	Quarterback	159	5 9
Stanley Burnham '20	Gloucester, Mass.	Left halfback	174	5 10
E. L. Casey '20	Natick, Mass.	Right halfback	182	6 1/2
R. S. Humphrey '21	Milton, Mass.	Fullback	170	6

SUBSTITUTES

John Crocker '22	Fitchburg, Mass.	End	170	6 3/4
H. H. Faxon '21	Quincy, Mass.	End	173	6 2
Morris Philney '20	Medford, Mass.	End	160	5 9
J. D. Weatherhead '22	Cleveland, Ohio	End	165	5 11
W. G. Brooker '22	Lindstrom, Minn.	Tackle	198	6 2
W. B. Frothingham '21	Boston, Mass.	Tackle	186	5 10
R. G. Hadley '22	Cambridge, Mass.	Tackle	214	6 1 3/4
W. D. Hubbard '21	Milwaukee, Wis.	Tackle	196	6
Jabish Holmes Jr. '21	New York, N. Y.	Guard	217	6 1
M. E. Olmstead '22	Harrisburg, Pa.	Guard	189	6 1
Charles Thorndike '21	Boston, Mass.	Guard	192	5 10 1/2
W. N. Caswell '22	Little Compton, R. I.	Center	174	6
C. C. Macomber '22	Magnolia, Mass.	Center	170	5 10
P. J. Phillips '20	Clinton, Mass.	Center	183	6
W. B. Felton '20	Haverford, Pa.	Quarterback	160	6
P. C. Church Jr. '21	Lowell, Mass.	Halfback	160	5 11
Mitchell Gratiwick '22	Buffalo, N. Y.	Halfback	176	6
Arnold Horween '20	Chicago, Ill.	Halfback	192	5 8
R. G. Lancaster '21	Cambridge, Mass.	Halfback	163	5 11
N. V. Nelson '20	Winthrop, Mass.	Halfback	185	5 11
Bard Wharton '22	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Halfback	145	5 8 1/2
Ralph Horween '20	Chicago, Ill.	Fullback	188	5 8
A. D. Hamilton '21	Milton, Mass.	Fullback	170	5 10

PRINCETON FOOTBALL STATISTICS

Name and class	Home	Position	Wt.	Height
P. G. Bigler '20	St. Augustine, Fla.	Left end	178	6
J. S. Keck '21	Greensburg, Pa.	Left tackle	220	5 10 1/2
M. P. Dickinson '21	Binghamton, N. Y.	Left guard	195	6 2
L. B. Lamoreaux '20	New York, N. Y.	Center	178	6 10 1/2
Capt. C. W. McGraw '20	Madison, N. J.	Right guard	195	6 1
J. O. Pariente '20	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Right guard	200	6
F. L. Williams '20	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Right end	170	5 8
J. K. Strubing '20	Chestnut Hill, Pa.	Quarterback	160	5 6
J. A. Witter '22	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Left halfback	170	5 8 1/2
M. H. Garriety '22	Baltimore, Md.	Right halfback	150	5 8 1/2
R. M. Trimble '20	Newton Highlands, Mass.	Fullback	175	5 11

SUBSTITUTES

A. P. Davis	Watertown, Conn.	End	159	5 7
H. F. Baker '22	Somerville, Mass.	End	195	6
N. A. Harvey '21	Cambridge, Mass.	End	165	5 11
M. F. Lander '20	New York, N. Y.	End	140	5 8 1/2
H. H. McNamara '22	Rosbury, Mass.	End	195	6 1
J. G. Lynch '21	Greensburg, Pa.	Tackle	170	6
W. L. Morgan '22	Newark, N. J.	Guard	185	5 11
J. D. McCull '21	Minneapolis, Minn.	Guard	203	6 1
L. B. Rothchild '20	New York, N. Y.	Guard	195	6 2
D. B. Lourie '22	Penn. Ill.	Halfback	155	5 11
H. B. Opie '21	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Halfback	180	5 10
W. S. MacPhee '22	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Halfback	153	5 8
L. F. Murray '22	Nashville, Tenn.	Halfback	160	5 11
P. W. DeSefano '22	New York, N. Y.	Fullback	185	5 10 1/2

PATERSON CLUB AN EASY WINNER

Babcock & Wilcox and American Athletic Association Also Qualify for Second Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—The Paterson Football Club, runner-up in 1918-19; the once-famous Babcock & Wilcox Football Club, and the American Athletic Association Football Club are three contestants for the national challenge cup championship title of 1919-20, who won their first-round matches and thereby qualified for the second round.

Paterson, with three players in its lineup who had just returned from the tour of Sweden and Denmark, had little difficulty in defeating the Bunker Hill Pleasure and Football Club eleven at Paterson by a score of 3 to 1. Hemmings, one of the tourists, was the first to score in the first half. Early in the second half, Gradwell equalized the score; but Shaw and Brown came through with tallies for Paterson.

Babcock & Wilcox met the Haledon Thistles with practically a new lineup and just managed to win out by a single goal, the score being 2 to 1. Smith was the star of the match, scoring both goals for the winning side.

The American eleven defeated the Victor Athletic Association, 5 to 3. The winners are made up largely of men who were in the American expeditionary forces and the game attracted a large gallery. The forward lines on both teams were too effective for the defenses. At the end of the first half the Victor club was leading, 3 to 1; but the second half found the winners playing finely together and scoring four goals without permitting the opponents to score. The summaries:

McKenna, lib. rfb, Largely McMahon, cbb. rfb, Rush McMahon, cbb. lib, Bell Vallance, lb. rfb, Knowles Bunn, rb. lib, lib, Clow Bowers, c. rfb, E. Laidlaw Score—American Athletic Association Football Club 5; Victor Athletic Association 3. Goals—Wahls, G. Graham, Ludlum, Robertson for American; McMartin, Bell, Pettigrew for Victor. Referee—Robert Pearson, Passaic, New Jersey. Linesmen—Starr and McPhail. Time of halves—45m.

PATERSON BUNKER HILL
Brown, or, Van Geisen Cooper, or, Inghis Hemmings, c. Gradwell Shaw, or, N. Den Bleyker Duggan, or, lib, Adamson McNeill, cbb. lib, Post Meyerdiels, rfb, lib, Lornan Broadbent, lb. rfb, Thissen Todd, rb. lib, lib, Rothwell Tittle, c. G. J. Den Bleyker Score—Paterson Football Club 3; Bunker Hill Pleasure and Football Club 1. Goals—Hemmings, Shaw, Brown for Paterson; Gradwell for Bunker Hill. Referee—C. E. Creighton, New York, New York. Linesmen—Robertson and Hogan. Time of halves—45m.

BABCOCK & WILCOX MALEDON THISTLES
Nuss, or, or, Atkinson McAneny, lb. rfb, R. Turner Fern, c. Stuss Smith, lb. rfb, W. Turner Tafero, or, or, Townsley Cooper, lib, rfb, Vall Johnston, cbb, Galley Newman, rfb. lib, J. Turner Spence, lb. rfb, Baumgartner Napier, rb. lib, lib, Morrison Parkinson, c. Malone Score—Babcock & Wilcox Football Club 2; Haledon Thistles 1. Goals—Smith for Babcock & Wilcox; W. Turner for Haledon. Referee—D. Scott, Newark, New Jersey. Linesmen—A. Turner and Wesley. Time of halves—45m.

COLLEGES TO RACE BY AIR
NEW YORK, New York—Aerial racing as a recognized sport is under consideration at Harvard, Yale, and Columbia universities, according to members of the Aerial Club at the last named institution. Investigations will, in all probability, be sent to other colleges, asking their active cooperation in this movement. A three-cornered cross-country race by aeroplane next spring between Columbia, Harvard, and Yale, modeled after the recent New York-Toronto flight, is planned.

MAINE IS VICTOR IN ANNUAL RACE

Gains Five Places in Quadrangular Cross-Country Event—R. B. Buher Individual Winner

Year	Winner	Points
1912	University of Maine	20
1913	University of Maine	20
1914	University of Maine	20
1915	University of Maine	19
1916	University of Maine	24
1917	University of Maine	27

Year	Winner and college	Time
1912	R. A. Power, Maine	24 42
1913	F. P. Preti, Maine	25 12
1914	N. W. Bell, Maine	28 8
1915	R. W. Bell, Maine	32 8
1916	C. S. Herrick, Maine	33 26
1917	R. B. Buher, Bates	32 27 1/2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BANGOR, Maine—The University of Maine cross-country team repeated its past performances by winning the annual Maine intercollegiate cross-country run this afternoon at Waterville.

The course was a typical one, having 12 fences, swamps, plowed land, fields and hills. The winner did exceptionally fast time in completing the course.

R. B. Buher, Bates College '21, was the first man to finish and had the lead practically throughout the entire course. During the latter half of the race H. W. Raymond, Maine '23, took the lead from Buher for about a mile and a half. It was quiet after the half-way mark had been passed that Maine would be the logical winner, due to the fact that there were six Maine men among the first ten.

Bates men appeared to be in the running during the latter part of the race, and as a result she was able to displace Bowdoin College from second place. Before the race there were few who would concede a victory to Maine because of the fact that Bowdoin was very strong in having A. R. Goodwin '21 and R. Cleaves '20. Both of these men are veterans at distance running. The team that Colby College did not show up better was due to the fact that Coach M. J. Ryan of the Blue and Gray cross-country team was unable to give his undivided attention to the team, having had the additional burden of training the football team. Maine was able to win largely because her men finished in close order. The summary:

Maine, 27; Bates, 51; Bowdoin, 60; Colby, 87.
The first 10 men to finish—R. B. Buher, Bates '21; H. W. Raymond, Maine '23; G. R. Goodwin, Bowdoin '21; John H. Barnard, Maine '22; W. K. Herrick, Maine '22; F. H. Philbrook, Maine '23; L. H. Costley, Colby '21; A. S. Savine, Bates '23; R. S. Buher, Bates '21; R. W. Emery, Maine '20.
Distance of course—5 miles. Time—32m. 39.2-45.

BOWLING GREEN CLUB MEN NAME OFFICERS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—At a recent meeting of the Boston Bowling Green Club members, Alexander Simpson was elected president, James Urquhart vice-president, Mark King secretary and D. J. Dannahy treasurer. W. H. McVicar, A. L. Wilcoxson and J. J. McDonald comprise the new board of directors. The club season was officially closed with the award of the trophies, Alexander Ledgerwood receiving the club championship cup for 1919. Other prizes were distributed to Edward Dannahy, R. B. Boucher and H. M. Libby Jr.

Among the tournament games won in the past season were the United States championships, the New England championships with the Fall River Club, and the municipal series against the Brooklyn, New York, bowlers.

WATER-POLO MATCH WON BY LEINSTER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
CORK, Ireland—Dr. Beckett's success in the 100-yard swimming championship of Ireland, decided at Cork, brings his total in that event to six, one better than the record of G. S. Dockrell. In the first heat this year T. H. Corrigan, Clontarf, beat O. N. Armstrong, Pembroke, by half a yard, with M. A. O'Connor, Dublin University, third. In the second heat Dr. Beckett, Clontarf, beat J. S. Brady, Clontarf, by two yards. The final proved highly interesting, Dr. Beckett beating his club-mate, Armstrong, by a foot, Corrigan being third, two yards away.

In the first of the Irish inter-provincial water-polo matches, Leinster beat Munster by 3 goals to 1. Cullen, Curragh, and Purcell scored for the winners and Bradley for the losers.

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REISELT WINS FROM JACKSON

Second Day of National Three-Cushion Billiards Tournament Sees Chicagoan in Fine Form—Heal Also Is a Winner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Otto Reisel of Chicago, Illinois, played in top form and easily defeated Clarence Jackson of Detroit, Michigan, 50-23 in 48 innings in the feature match of Friday afternoon's play in the national three-cushion billiard championship tournament of 1919 here. Although he failed to score any high runs, Reisel played by far the best game shown to date by any of the contestants.

In the other match of the afternoon Hugh Heale of Toledo, Ohio, won from Jesse Lean of Cincinnati, Ohio, 50-39 in 57 innings. In both matches the winners got away to early leads and were never in danger thereafter of being beaten.

Reisel had but 13 innings in which he failed to score a point, while in the twenty-fourth and twenty-sixth innings he scored 4, and in four of the other innings had a mark of three points. Reisel got away with a jump, scoring 10 in as many innings to his opponent's 3. At the twentieth inning he was leading 19 to 10, while at the thirtieth he had increased his lead 14 points, his score at this juncture being 36-13. There was little of the spectacular in the Chicago player's game; he played consistent billiards throughout, making but one or two shots which merited applause.

Jackson, on the other hand, made some splendid shots but failed on comparatively easy ones. He had the high run of the match, scoring five points in the eighteenth inning, three of which were of the twice-around-the-table variety.

Heal had a stiffer time winning than Reisel. Like the Chicagoan he got away to an early start, making 3 in the first inning and leading by 8-1 at the end of the tenth. But from this point on Lean picked up his stride, and although no sensational gains were made Heal was unable to get away to a commanding lead. The summary:

Reisel—101013002110110002
313014042021001000310
01111230150
Jackson—1000000010100000
05011100000010001220
010001010110-33.
Heal—30000201001001403
402000300001001000002
121300930310122000010-30
Lean—0100000000011021100
2200121002000000002010
020020131040033-39.

Playing ragged billiards, R. L. Cannefax of St. Louis, Missouri, lost the first game of the tournament, 50-41, in 69 innings to Charles McCourt of this city Thursday night. In the other contest played Thursday Byron Gillette of Buffalo, New York, defeated Charles Otis of Brooklyn, New York, 50-30 in 73 innings. The results of the forecasts being entirely upset in the Gillette-Otis match and almost as much so in the McCourt-Cannefax game, since the St. Louis man was a ruling favorite to win the tournament.

With the exception of the closing innings, Cannefax missed his play by wide margins; and it was only the closing few innings' minutes of the game that saw him playing in championship form. Almost throughout the game McCourt led by two points to one made by Cannefax, although it looked as if carelessness in the closing frames might cost him the contest. The Cleveland man made high runs of 5 and 4. Cannefax's best effort was a lone 4, and he negotiated but few 3s.

The game started with McCourt out ahead, and he kept the lead throughout. At the end of the first 20 innings the score was 16-8; at the 40 mark it was 32-14; the 60 mark saw 44-32, and Cannefax made nine points while McCourt obtained his needed 6.

The Otis-Gillette game was somewhat tame, although the veteran Gillette played carefully and well, resorting to safety play at the necessary times and making shots that showed his knowledge of the angle game. Otis trailed throughout and could not seem to get warmed up, missing a number of shots that appeared easy. Gillette negotiated runs of 6 and two 4s, while the best Otis could do was a 3.

L. B. GOODWIN AN AMATEUR

NEW YORK, New York—L. B. Goodwin, star swimmer connected with the New York Athletic Club, who, during the war, was a war camp athletic director in the United States service, has been restored to amateur standing by a recent ruling of the Metropolitan Amateur Athletic Union registration committee.

RANGERS BEATEN BY MOTHERWELL

Although Winner Had Lost Only One Game Few Expected Victory Over Glasgow Team

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—Scottish Association football on September 27 was marked by a notable event, the first defeat of Glasgow Rangers who, with the Celtic, have recently monopolized the honors of the Scottish League. Motherwell were the instrument of the Rangers' downfall, which took place on Motherwell's ground at Firpark by 1 goal to 0. Previous to it Motherwell had experienced only one defeat, and stood high on the league table; but few would have ventured to predict that the powerful Glasgow combination would go down before the representatives of Steelopolis.

Throughout, the struggle was a keen one, with honors level in the first half of the game; but had it not been for the work of the Rangers' middle line, which was full of resource, Motherwell might have scored during this period. The Ibrox forwards were upset by the brilliant defense of Jackson and McGreor and a hard-working Motherwell had scored in the second half that Rangers' front rank put forward a supreme effort to score, but without avail. The encounter was a strenuous one, free from rough play, brimful of incident, and displayed many of the finest points of the game.

Celtic were left the only undefeated club in the Scottish League, and on the day which witnessed the defeat of the Rangers they beat Clyde at Parkhead by 3 to 1. Clyde put up an interesting game against the league champions of last season, fighting it out in the most determined manner until the whistle blew on time, but their play was marked by poor finish in front of the goal. It almost seemed possible that Celtic would suffer defeat during the second half, so confidently did their opponents play after scoring, until a great goal by McNally relieved the tension. Then a penalty kick gave Celtic another point, and the game was virtually won. The veteran McMenemy was as skillful as ever in the Celts' forward line, and McNair a tower of strength in the back division; while for Clyde, Shingleton distinguished himself in goal, as did McAndrew at halfback and Quinn at center forward.

Although the famous Hampden Park amateurs went down before Partick Thistle, the form they displayed in the first half of the encounter was a revelation to many who witnessed the play at Firhill Park. Their movements were neat and their forward play attractive, while their defense was sound. Where the side failed was in finishing the attack, a blemish which has many a time in the past brought discomfiture to an otherwise excellent team. Thistle's movements were smart and were carried through with a resolution superior to that of their opponents. McKenzie played an unflinching defense game for the amateurs; had it not been for him and the efforts of the backs, the defeat of the Queen's must have been greater.

It was with considerable difficulty that the Clydebank footballers got through to the Tenacite ground at Edinburgh to meet the premier club of the east of Scotland. Owing to the railway strike trains were not available, and the ubiquitous motor had to be requisitioned. Hearts scored twice in the first half of the game through Mercer and Murphy, and twice in the second half through a penalty kick and by Mercer at center half. The play was a fast one throughout, but combination was lacking on both sides and Clydebank lost what looked like certain chances of scoring through indecision in front of goal. Murphy, the Hearts' new center, distinguished himself. He showed dash near goal, and his elusive tactics enabled him to defy the attention of the opposing back and to secure the second goal.

The game between Aberdeen and Greenock Morton, as already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, was drawn 0 to 0, Dumbarton defeated

Hamilton Academicals by 4 to 1. Ardronians defeated Falkirk by 3 to 0. Ayr United accounted for Paisley St. Mirren by 4 to 1, and Raith Rovers lost to Third Lanark by 3 to 4.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Victory croquet cup competition held at Roehampton recently was won by Trevor Williams, who beat Capt. F. H. Little in the final.

Miss Florence Sanroft became lady swimming champion of the Southern Counties for the 100-yard distance at a recent gala at Shorehitch Baths, beating Miss Vera Johnson, the holder of the title, by a yard. The new champion's time was 1m. 17s.

In the qualifying rounds in connection with the autumn golf professionals tournament the following Scottish professionals qualified on the Brunsfield Links Club near Edinburgh: Tom Fernie, Turnberry, 72-69-141; W. Thomson, North Berwick, 71-71-142; L. Aytton, St. Andrews, 77-69-146; J. S

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IN ALBANY, on the car line, 15 min. from Park St., a large, well heated furnished room on the first floor; best woman preferred; references. Telephone Brookline (Mass.) 4052 M.

WANTED—By three adults two rooms, bath, heat, Nov. 15th to Jan. 1st; best location in Flatbush; references given. Phone Prospect 4-143. Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A reduced woman to share small 12 cent flat in Boston. Phone R. H. station, X 61, Monitor Office, Boston.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST. The Mother Church, Plymouth, Norway and St. Paul, Minn. BOSTON, U.S.A., 1045 A. M. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations: Adam and Eve and the Fall of Man. The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

FARMER CONTROL OF FARM AFFAIRS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Farmers, rather than men in public positions, should be depended upon for advice and information in agricultural affairs, and should be allowed to direct the policies of their administration, declared John J. Dillon, former Commissioner of Farms and Markets, at the hearing before George Gordon Battle, who is investigating the department. Mr. Dillon proposed that the present department be abolished and that there be reestablished in its place two distinct departments, one of agriculture and one of markets, each presided over by one commissioner, either elected by the people with a referendum provision providing for their removal if incompetent, or appointed by the Governor for a term of office coincident with his own.

Mr. Dillon says that the present agricultural laws are antiquated and proposed that a committee consisting of practical farmers, legislators, and experts, be called together to revise them. He also urged that these departments be freed from politics, and advocated a system of wide publicity.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE
\$12,000 cash will buy splendid florist's business, doing retail trade only and located in Chicago suburb. Name consists of flower store operated in connection with greenhouse plant well stocked with ferns, palms, blooming plants and cut flowers. Winter supply of coal on hand. Owners desire to go South. Profits will permit outlay in about one year. Will bear closest investigation. Will also sell modern two-story house, 155, Monitor, McGraw-Hill Building, Chicago.

MILLINERY BUSINESS—In Santa Monica, Calif., exclusive hat shop, established 7 years, offers splendid opportunity to business woman capable of handling larger part of fashionable hat trade; shop ideally located, artistically furnished and fitted, complete stockroom, etc. Owner selling at bargain to give full time to business in another location. Address L. S. H., 1107 Story Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif. Telephone 15831.

FOR SALE—Eastern Patent Rights, Auto Bed for 2, sells readily \$12.50 daily under small investment; no experience necessary. W. A. N., Rm. 402 Post Office Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

FOR SALE—My equity, \$8000, in 2 adjoining 3-story houses in Back Bay, Boston; steam heated; yearly rental \$2400; well rented. X 50, Monitor Office, Boston.

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FOR RENT—Furnished house, garage, \$900 per month. 1 to 3 May 1, 1920. Early made small investment; no experience necessary. W. A. N., Rm. 402 Post Office Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

MUSIC STUDIO—Sub-ten by hour or half-day. 6 Newbury St., Boston. Inquire above or Hotel Hemenway, B.B. 3180.

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WANTED—To or from New York or any point between, load or any part furniture or household goods, week Nov. 10th, WALKER ACTO MOVING CO., Dorchester (Mass.), 3290 R.

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WANTED—Experienced for sales person, gentleman or lady; must have good experience and references; good steady position; for night party. Address D. 67, Monitor Office, Boston.

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WANTED—Man to make himself generally useful in large Fifth Avenue specialty shop. Should understand operation of advanced machinery. MR. MONTGOMERY, 601 5th Ave., N. Y., 21 door.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN
WANTED—Nurse maid care for two children 12 years. Good home, pleasant surroundings; good wages. Must be Protestant. Address Box 1116, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

EXPERIENCED billing clerk wanted by Boston mfg. corporation; pleasant working conditions with excellent opportunity for advancement. Apply giving exp. refs. and salary desired to Z 80, Boston, Mass.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

TRENDS OF MODERN COMPOSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The swift current of musical progress during the last generation has apparently swept away many of the moorings of former theories. To a musician trained in the harmonic school of J. S. Bach or Proust—to mention two representative theoreticians of the last generation—the unholiness of modern music is a fact, to say the least, bewildering. But he is faced by the undeniable fact that a new generation, growing up, finds the new music beautiful. The theoreticians of this day, after painful straining, had finally swallowed the innovations of Wagner and had enlarged their harmonic structure to accommodate them. Now, after another generation, they are forced again to mount the weary treadmill and take up anew their task of adapting theory to the practice of accepted composers. It is to these up-to-date theorists that we must turn for an answer to the question that is uppermost in the mind of every alert musician—just wherein do modern tendencies differ from established procedure?

Changing Scale-Forms

The first peculiarity of modern music that strikes both the average musical listener and the student of conventional harmony is the use of unusual chords and unexpected progressions. Now since chords are formed from scales, we are plunged at once into the deepest water, a consideration of modern scale-forms. Sometimes the key that unlocks the apparent cacophony of modern music is found in the composer's use of a wholly unfamiliar scale-form, one that departs from the accustomed major and minor scales. But this is not always so. Chords based on ordinary major and minor scales appear nowadays in unfamiliar guise and so disorient themselves as to be almost unrecognizable to the student of conventional harmony. The day theory of chord formation—formerly considered to be well-nigh all-embracing in its scope—permits the use of triads on certain degrees of the chromatic scale without implying a modulation to another key. If this privilege be extended to every degree of the scale, it will be evident that any common chord can be "made" in any key, however extraneous to the tonic, and that modulation is thereby greatly facilitated. If we go one step further and include sevenths and ninths, as well as triads, there results a mass of harmonic material—much of it unrecognized in the older systems—by means of which the range of tonal relationship is made almost limitless. Familiar examples of some such use of chromatic harmonies, without effecting a radical disturbance of tonality, occur in the "Magic Sleep" motif of "Die Walküre," and in the opening measures of the largo in Dvořák's "New World" symphony.

Through these lately added chords are not considered as belonging to the natural or harmonic series formed on the three generators, fundamental, tonic, and supertonic (as in the Proust system, founded on the Day theory), they do continue to emphasize the old tonal centers, tonic and dominant. Something allied to them because still recognizing these centers, but differing from them because generated solely from the dominant, are the scale-forms evolved by Scriabin. He approaches the scale from an unconventional angle, for first of all he adopts his chord, then from the chord derives his scale. A Scriabin composition is thus a total exposition of the possibilities latent in a given chord. It is harmonically a closely knit assay, of which the chord is the subject. One of the Scriabin scales consists of the notes C-D-E-F-sharp-A-B. Another contains the notes C-D-E-F-sharp-A-sharp. His sixth sonata is built on a chord that yields the scale C-D-flat-E-F-sharp (G-flat)-A-flat; and his seventh sonata, "thoroughly imbued with the primeval element," as one critic has said, is built on the scale C-D-flat-E-F-sharp-A-B-flat. But notwithstanding these unusual scale-forms, Scriabin's harmonies, because of the supremacy of the dominant, may be explained more conventionally—by the simple theory of added and altered notes familiar to every student—than those of most modern composers.

The Duodecuple Scale

But "by far the most revolutionary of all modern traits in music is the complete acceptance of equal temperament tuning, with all that it entails." Equal temperament implies—though it has heretofore never realized it harmonically—a 12-note scale, as distinct from the familiar chromatic scale of 12 notes. The chromatic scale is based on the diatonic system. Each so-called chromatic note modifies some note of the diatonic scale and is therefore secondary in importance to that note. Thus a pure scale is assumed, an obliging ear doing whatever adjusting is necessary—and the chromatic system rests upon the same unequal temperament that underlies the diatonic scale.

The 12-note scale, on the other hand, is based on equal temperament and contains no chromatic element. Each note is an independent entity, equidistant from the notes immediately above and below; and as such it is used independently of any relationship hitherto assumed to exist. A simple way to think of the notes of the 12-note scale is wholly to discard the conventional system of sharps and flats, and to employ the letters of the alphabet, one for each tone, from A to L inclusive. Conventional notation, too, should be revised, for it is based on chromatic needs, and is therefore inadequate to the demands of the 12-note scale. There should be a complete avoidance of any suggestion, even, of a secondary relationship between black and white keys.

In harmony based on the duodecuple scale the arbitrary ruling of the dominant disappears; but in its stead appears, apparently by accident, the peculiar prominence of an unexpected note, the seventh, an augmented fourth or diminished fifth above the keynote. This note seems to be the center about which revolves a circle of intervals, and it may in time acquire an arbitrary importance similar to that enjoyed by the dominant in the older system. The most familiar of the characteristic progressions that arise from the use of the 12-note scale are successions of major thirds and sixths, which cannot be used in the diatonic system without a severe wrenching of tonality. The alternation of major and minor thirds or sixths in the diatonic scale constitutes one of the greatest charms of harmonies founded on that scale; but it is also one of its limitations, one from which composers, even as far back as Chopin, have showed a disposition to free themselves on occasion.

In the 12-note scale all intervals are equal and have equal value; therefore all chords are equally related—or unrelated. The question of tonality is thus left wholly in the air. If a definite and fixed tonal center is desired, the composer may adopt a conventional key signature and thereby accept a fixed tonic. There are times when to do so is an added element of strength, for to most ears a fixed tonic is still almost a necessity. But there occur passages in which the composer desires to suspend or to obscure tonality, and others (or even whole compositions, generally short) in which he deliberately "discards all appeal except, a purely physical and sensuous one," and in these instances he is happily freed from the necessity of adjusting himself to a definite tonal center.

Other Scale-Forms

A majority of the composers whom we classify as modern employ the 12-note scale in their daily work. Elgar, Ravel, Max Reger, Strauss, Pjenné, Cyril Scott, Schönberg—these are some of the names that we associate with the development of music based on this scale.

Other forms of scale are occasionally employed to impart an atmosphere of modernism. Among them are the old ecclesiastical modes, corresponding roughly with white-key scales as played on the piano without accidentals; national scales, including the Celtic pentatonic scale, forms adopted or adapted by Liszt, Tschalkowsky, Dvořák and Grieg in their folk-song settings; and the various oriental scales that occur in the works of Saint-Saëns, Pjenné, David and others. Some future generation may witness the adoption of a scale even more extended than the 12-note form, one corresponding more nearly with that in use in India; for Ferruccio Busoni prophesies the eventual adoption of a scale of 18 notes, with harmonic subdivisions—C-C-sharp-D-flat-D-sharp-E-flat-E-sharp. Anybody nowadays may invent a scale for himself, or at least may find an unconventional one. Dr. Hull ("Modern Harmony") makes an interesting suggestion along this line. "A composer," he says, "is free to adopt any arrangement of the seven divisions of an octave that will best serve the purposes of his expression. This being so, the student may welcome a method of discovering the full possibilities of the septuple system. Take the scales on the sharp side in succession, and apply to each the signatures of the flat keys in succession." Thus the key of G, with the substitution of a flat B from F major would give us the scale, G-A-B-flat-C-D-E-F-sharp; or the same key, with the substitution of the four flats of A-flat major, would give us G-A-flat-B-flat-C-D-flat-E-flat-F-sharp. Such scales are hardly for amateurs to meddle with, but they suggest an almost limitless field of development along harmonic lines.

Only one important scale-form remains to be mentioned. It is the sextone, also known as the whole-tone, or tonal scale. As the name implies, it is formed of major seconds. It possesses little melodic value, and even its harmonic value is limited, for it contributes but a single chord, that of the augmented triad—root, major third, and augmented fifth. The chief permanent value of the tonal scale will probably be the readiness with which it can be absorbed into the older system "for the further enrichment of the ever-increasing power of harmonic possibility." We associate this scale with Debussy, but he is by no means its only exponent. Even Purcell and Handel occasionally used the augmented triad, with an effectiveness that is quite modern; and among really modern composers Karg-Elert, Elgar, and Strauss have exploited the tonal scale, both melodically and harmonically.

Rhythm and Form

These are some of the innovations that tend to make latter-day music unintelligible to a disciple of J. S. Bach or Proust. There are other things, of course. A harmonic tendency so common as no longer to arouse comment is the doubling of the melody note at the interval of a second below or a seventh or a ninth above. A striking example of this occurs in one of Stravinsky's ballet movements, in which the theme is played by the trumpets, playing fortissimo. Apropos of such free employment of seconds, one theorist makes the following interesting observation: "Taking a retrospective glance at the onward march of aural perception and accommodation, one wonders if the second will eventually share the favor now bestowed on the dominant seventh—acceptance as a concord."

Rhythm and form have been influenced by the tendency of modern composers to free themselves from the shackles of tradition. Modern rhythms tend toward bewildering complexity; as, for example, in Scriabin's im-

promptu, op. 7, with its 3-4 rhythm in the right hand against a 4-4 accompaniment in the left; or Bordes' "Fantaisie Rhythmique" in 8-8 rhythm, in which the 8-8 is subdivided into 3-8, 2-8, and 3-8; or the innumerable 5-4's, 11-8's, 15-8's, etc., that one encounters every day.

Since form is more or less inherent in the musical idea itself, it follows that the development of modernism, with its attendant freedom from restraint, has exerted a marked influence on "the restrictions that have crusted over" the practice of musical form. The free tone-dramas of Liszt and Strauss have found imitators in the shorter but equally free tone-poems of men like MacDowell, Rébikoff, and Scriabin. Schönberg, curiously enough, does not wholly discard old forms. In fact, his "Kammer-Symphonie," op. 9, is in orthodox sonata form. Essays in scale or chord exposition, like Scriabin's; impressionistic sketches, like some of Cyril Scott's; or harmonic studies, like some of Debussy's, create their own form.

Thus modernism, as the theorist views it, is a complex structure, an extension of former harmonic, formal, and rhythmic boundaries to accommodate new material. The new wine of the present vintage demands new bottles; and wise are we if we do not exert too much force in our efforts to confine it to the old.

A FRANK COMPOSER OF A NEW OPERA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Looking down from the gallery of the theater of La Scala in Milan, is how I learned to compose for orchestra," said Italo Montemezzi, talking soon after his arrival here with two or three representatives of the press, including a member of the staff of The Christian Science Monitor. "By securing a position at the top part of the house," he went on to say, "I could see precisely what instruments were playing at a given moment in an opera performance, as well as hear distinctly the notes they sounded. As for fundamental truths about the orchestra, I am glad to acknowledge my indebtedness to what my professors at the Milan Conservatory taught me in my youth; but when you speak of the practical side, let me say that I got my principal instruction by going up under the ceiling of La Scala auditorium, from where I watched the motions of the various performers in the string and wind sections of the orchestra, and verified perception of ear with observation of eye. My scoring you would find, if you examined it closely, is here and there



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Italo Montemezzi

GERMAINE SCHNITZER IN PIANO RECITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Miss Germaine Schnitzer, the pianist, gave a recital in Aeolian Hall on the afternoon of November 3, presenting Schumann's sonata, op. 11, and pieces by Liszt, Brahms, Chopin, and MacDowell. She showed as facile and commanding a style as ever, but could hardly be said to do anything to affect the musical thinking of the times, for either better or worse. If interpretation is to be measured according to the number of hours a week somebody keeps the piano keys going, or according to the number of times a year somebody brings out a collection of pieces from the standard repertoire and sets them before the public, then a recital such as Miss Schnitzer's must count for much. But if it is to be measured according to the brightness and freshness of the vision it holds, then Miss Schnitzer's playing the same kind of works she played 10 years ago, and playing them in the same way, must count for comparatively little. The trouble, perhaps, is that music is so intangible. Other arts are expected to back up the eternal verity that the world moves, but not, presumably, music. One could name a dozen pianists as well known as Miss Schnitzer, and a few of even higher acclaim, who go on winning approval, playing works of Schumann, Liszt, Chopin, and Brahms over and over again; and every program is a denial that the earth turns, every performance is a reopening of the question which Galileo was supposed to have settled for all time.

KELLEY'S "PILGRIM'S PROGRESS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Edgar Stillman Kelley's "Pilgrim's Progress," the oratorio which was produced for the first time at the Cincinnati (Ohio) May Festival, in 1918, is to be sung here by the New York Oratorio Society, Walter Damrosch, conductor, in April, 1920, according to information secured here from an unofficial source. The work is one of the largest choral pieces to be written by an American composer.

CHICAGO COMPANY'S EARLY TOUR

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas—The preliminary tour of the Chicago Opera Company closes here November 3. Leading cities of the middle western states from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Ft. Worth, Texas, have been included in the itinerary. Among the singers who have taken part are Mmes. Raisa, Destinnova, and Mura, and Messrs. Bonci, Dolci, Baklanoff, and Rimini.

elaborate, even complex; yet I think you would grant that it is generally simple in effect and that it is always clear. In any case, I have acquired what knack I possess through listening rather than through theoretical study. I have not read any of the books, large or small, which deal with the subject of instrumentation."

Not a Futurist

The last remark was too much for one of the interviewers, who put in: "Now you mean to say, Mr. Montemezzi, that you managed to get through your student days without so much as opening the covers of the classic treatise of Berlioz?"

"Never gave a moment to it," he replied. "You are surprised; but why should I not be guided by my own experience of how the orchestral choirs and the different instruments comprised in them sound, rather than by another man's printed dictum? If anybody has information for me about scoring, I want him to tell it in the orchestra, not in a book."

All which might lead people to think that the composer of the opera, "L'Amore del Tre Re," is a modernist, an independent futurist, or something of that sort. Far from it. He is, indeed, a most outspoken conservative. For repeatedly in the course of the colloquy he declared his belief in the historic doctrine of chord progression, which is commonly termed harmony, and he deplored the attempts of the cubists and others to set it aside. "As an artist," he reflected, "I try to look out upon the world with a balanced vision. It would be the same if I were a poet or a painter, instead of a composer. The main element in art is idea. Neither music nor any other art can stand up unless it contains idea. Futurism and impressionism, in my opinion, are visions without idea. On they are oftentimes such foolishness! They are, I am convinced, impermanent. I cannot last. The only future I can see for the futurism, as practiced by certain composers whom I could name, is darkness."

As to "La Nave"

From the general topic of orchestral writing, the talk narrowed down to specific points regarding Mr. Montemezzi's four operas, the latest of which, "La Nave," or "The Ship," with libretto based on a tragedy by d'Annunzio, is presently to have its first American production in Chicago. And so frank was the composer, in all his answers to the querying of the interviewers, that one of them ventured to ask him whether "La Nave" was to be taken as a document of the Italian national propaganda. "Yes, indeed, it is," he responded. "That is what d'Annunzio's play was evidently intended to be when it was published 11 years ago, and that is what the opera is intended to be today. Let me make plain how I came to compose 'La

Nave.' After my 'L'Amore del Tre Re,' with libretto by Benelli, was cordially received in Italy in 1913, I sent to d'Annunzio to see if I could use his drama for libretto. Finding I could, I studied it for a while and then put it aside. I saw that it was too long in its original form for musical treatment and I saw, too, that it was a very difficult subject to handle musically. In April, 1915, just before Italy entered the war, I made up my mind to make the drama into an opera, and I went to work upon it at Vigasio, near Verona, where I live when at home. After Italy entered the war, I felt renewed courage for the project; but I was in the army, and plenty of possibility existed that I could not carry out my wishes. The facts of the case were presented to the colonel under whom I served, and he determined that I should continue composing on the ground that what I was doing had a patriotic purpose.

A Symbolic Opera

"Yes, 'La Nave' is to be taken as expressing the aspirations of the Italians of today, though the dramatic action is concerned with only a small community located on the Estuary of Venice many centuries ago. The subject is the redemption of the sea by the people under their tribune, Marco Gratico; and the triumphal launching of the ship in the final tableau is meant to symbolize victory for Italy upon the water."

Mr. Montemezzi is to have supervision of the production which the Chicago Opera Company is to give of his piece. The scenery for it has been built in New York, even to the massive gallery which is launched upon the Adriatic. The principal singers, according to plans now formulated, will be Mr. Dolci, in the tenor rôle of Marco, the tribune; Mr. Rimini, in the baritone rôle of Sergio, the bishop; and Miss Raisa, in the soprano rôle of Basiliola, the type of vengeance and discord, a sort of Erinyes upon whom both dramatist and composer have expended much ingenuity of characterization. The conductor of "La Nave" will probably be Mr. Marinuzzi.

In the course of the winter, Mr. Montemezzi is to present his two early operas, "Giovanni Galluresse" and "Hélène," in concert form, with orchestra, chorus, and soloists, in both Chicago and New York.

CHAMBER MUSIC IN NEW YORK RECITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Among recent Aeolian Hall occasions calculated to engage the attention of earnest listeners was the first meeting here, on the evening of November 3, of the 10 men, Messrs. Henrotte, Soman, Lifschey, Kefer, Mix, Langenus, Kincaid, Busscher, Savolini, and Franzl, and the one woman, Miss Beebe, who comprise the New York Chamber Music Society. The equipment of this organization comprises a quartet of strings, a set of five wind instruments, and a piano, which at this time was augmented by a sixth wind instrument. The program, which was made up of works by Beethoven, Mozart, Goossens and Juon, gave the audience the pleasure of hearing a great variety of tone, as well as of studying a wide field of composition.

Miss Beebe, the pianist, who directs the artistic policy of the group, cultivates the classics, but can see beyond them. She has the good judgment to set off the old masters against the writers of today and to give historic and contemporaneous schools equal representation. She seems not to share with certain of her fellow musicians in New York who lately formed themselves into a chamber music association, the dread that modern movements are tending to destroy all reverence for the past, and that the only way to offset them is to start a Beethoven revival. On the contrary, she allows for progress in art and lets the men of today be heard. Nor does she insist that the modern writers she admits to her programs shall be Germans and Frenchmen exclusively. She has a welcome also for Americans and Englishmen.

A composer to whom she gave place in this case was Goossens, presenting his "Five Impressions of a Holiday," op. 7, for piano, flute, and violoncello. The piece is a miniature pastoral symphony, delicate in style, vivid in pictorial quality, concise in structure, and fine-mannered in its humor. The performance of it by Miss Beebe and Mr. Kincaid, flutist, and Mr. Kefer, violoncellist, was sensitive in interpretation, free in execution, and rich in ensemble coloring.

FRANCIS ROGERS, BARITONE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Francis Rogers, the baritone, appeared in Aeolian Hall on the afternoon of November 6, with Isidore Luckstone at the piano. His selections included Handel arias and songs in French and in English. As is the rule at song recitals over which Mr. Luckstone presides as accompanist, the execution was highly finished and the interpretation was meticulously prepared. As for voice production, phrasing, and other such technicalities, they must have seemed to the majority of the audience as quite impeccable. It would have taken an expert vocalist to point out the flaws in the singing. If there were any that would not keep people whose qualifications for listening are of the ordinary sort from saying whether they liked the whole thing or not. But first and last, the afternoon had the merit of interest as well as that of marvel. The only ground of complaint that could reasonably be taken was that certain fine-spun details of Mr. Rogers' work belonged in a small hotel parlor, or some such place, rather than in a concert hall.

"CAIO PETRONIO" IN BUENOS AIRES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Just before the close of the opera season, "Caio Petronio," the new opera of the Argentine composer, Constantino Gaito, was presented at the Colon Opera House.

Written several years ago, the libretto has been based on scenes from the book by Humberto Romanelli entitled "Roman Scenes," and is in three acts. As its title indicates, the opera deals with the famous "Arbiter of Elegance" of Nero's court, Petronius, the story of whom is perhaps more familiar to English readers through "Quo Vadis."

The story is a weak one and the libretto does not strengthen the interest, a point which must be remembered when speaking of Gaito's music. Little scope is afforded for lyric writing and only the orchestra remains with which to form a musical comment on the dramatic situation. In his instrumentation the composer reveals a thorough knowledge of the technique of his art, and colors his tone with a master hand, but melodic inspiration in two of the acts is almost entirely wanting and the music frequently resolves into a meaningless cacophony.

Story of the Libretto

The first act opens in the Appian Way. The hour is the afternoon, dedicated by the Romans to walking. People of all castes and conditions are seen walking and conversing. On one side two freedmen are talking together. Curio is one of them, an old slave of Petronius, his liberty having been obtained through the intermediary of a friend of the patrician, her act being inspired by love for the slave. Curio, however, does not return her feeling, but is in love with Rhea, a young Egyptian slave, whom he met in the house of his former master. The two men are talking when Petronius enters, accompanied by the Tribune Marcus, who has just returned to Rome, after many years spent in Armenia. Petronius indicates to the Tribune the persons most in vogue just then at court. From the Capena Gate the purple and gold litter of Nero and Poppea is seen entering, the populace greeting it with cries to Caesar. Petronius and Marcus return to the city while the cortège disappears in the distance and the multitude dissolves.

The chorus have a technically well-written and interesting score to sing, but unfortunately melody is absent from their efforts, whilst the orchestration mainly consists of a medley of noisy dissonances and an all too frequent use of muted brass. The general style of the orchestration is in the manner of Puccini, but lacks his great saving gift of melody. The second act is set in the atrium of the house of Petronius, the opening showing the place filled with male and female slaves engaged on their duties. Petronius arrives to receive his friends, among the throng of visitors being Curio, who comes to offer to purchase the slave Rhea from her master. This is refused by the Arbiter, the elegant refusing to deal with his former slave. But Curio confesses his love for the girl, and Petronius decides to grant his request. Rhea,

however, loves Petronius, and when he orders her to leave his house, she in turn confesses her love for him. The Arbiter looks at her intently, perhaps for the first time, and tenderly raises the weeping girl from her prostrate position at his feet.

This act is the best of the three. Starting with a well-written chords, tuneful and emotional solos by the soprano and tenor succeed. The love scene is rather sudden, but this is the fault of the story and is nobly redeemed by the very delightful music with which Mr. Gaito has adorned it.

The Final Banquet

A year has passed between the second and third acts. Curio, making use of the most dastardly intrigues, has caused Petronius to fall into disgrace with the Emperor, thus taking vengeance on his former master for refusing to cede him the slave Rhea. Petronius is condemned to be executed, only he and Curio knowing that the sentence has been passed. The former favorite invites Curio to a banquet to show him that his approaching doom does not terrorize him. At the banquet Fulvia is also present. The guests are all assembled at their ease, the gorgeous ceremonies used by the Romans at eating are being carried out, when the Centurion arrives with Nero bearing the dread sentence. Those present tremble, Rhea more than any. Curio laughs sarcastically. Only Petronius remains calm, and invites the Centurion to drink with him. The Arbiter then takes his leave of Rhea and tells her that he has made her rich and free, naming her his heiress. Rhea refuses the gifts, saying she will not leave Petronius. The finale shows the last embrace of the lovers, as they calmly await the end.

The third act is noteworthy for the well-written concerted number which hails the arrival of the guests. The banquet scene, however, lags through being treated too dramatically. The finale is uninteresting, the bacchanal which takes place "off scene" breaking in abruptly on what little melody the scene contains.

The opera was well given and was applauded with enthusiasm, especially after the truly beautiful second act. The opera was sung by Signora Labia, Signora Canessi, and Signori Pintucci, Borghese, Bettini, Vigliononi, and Cassia. Tulio Serafini was responsible for the preparation and direction of the orchestra.

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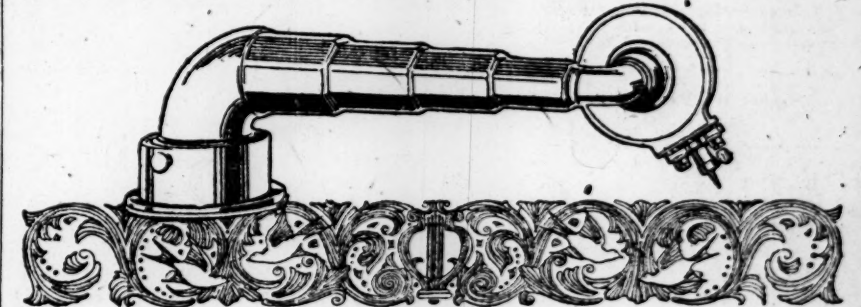
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THE HOME FORUM

To Mary Baker Eddy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I sought my ideal 'mid the Nation's tears,
In tired humanity's aspiring toys;
In stress of earthly cares—of mortal fears,
In every haubt known as worldly joys.

I found it in the stars' reflected light,
In violet nestling by the willows tall;
In smiles of gladness, songs that cheer the night,
In mountains' mightiness—in spring's first call.

I caught it in the lilt of summer breeze,
I saw it in the beauty of a face.
I knew it for the wideness of the seas,
In moonbeams' purity; in childhood's grace.

It came to me—immortal, noble, pure,
In after years of one still young at heart.
It proved itself a rock, serene, secure,
In works whose glory rose to crown her art.

The Road to the Pyramids

"The road to the Pyramids is one of the most delightful roads in the world," says Norma Lorimer in "By the Waters of Egypt." "I cannot yet speak of the Pyramids themselves, but that cool avenue, straight and long, bordered with shady lebbek trees, is an avenue of peace and content. In November, when the water is high over the land, it is a sort of causeway or raised road which runs straight across a temporary lagoon. Far ahead, behind the shallow waters where the date farms are reflected with an Eastern clearness, and where the lean buffalo cows, black in color and prehistoric in shape, are wandering knee-deep, the Pyramids stand up on a shelf of the desert. From the avenue they appear to be very close to the water, but they are not so in reality, and that you will find out when you reach the end of the road. For the Libyan Desert is much higher than the inundated land on either side of the avenue—the land which lies in the Nile Valley.

"All the East, the true, unspoiled East, seems to pour into Cairo along



Courtesy of W. J. Gardner Company, Boston, Massachusetts

"Burnham Beeches, England," from the etching by Dorothy C. Wollard

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that raised road which leads to the Pyramids. It is enough for me, at least for one day, to idle slowly along it and gaze at the Pyramids in the distance. Enough, because you will find there the most extraordinary mixture of ancient and modern life marching side by side, or rather, I should say, the East marching with stately tread, while the West whirls along in motors and electric trams.

"Not even the motor which is carrying the Khedive's brother himself at the rate of forty miles an hour will make the string of tall camels, all burdened to the last ounce of bearing power, budge one inch from their chosen path, nor will the girl who leads them, a slim young thing, supple and brown of limb, but of stately and measured tread, turn her shawled head in answer to the tooting of His Highness' furious horn. Her black shawl trails in the dust; it hangs from her dark hair to the highroad with all the grace and importance of a lady's court train."

Dramatic Form

The fine thing in a true drama, generally speaking, is that, more than any other work of literary art, it needs a masterly structure. It needs to be shaped and fashioned and laid together, and this process makes a demand upon an artist's rarest gifts. He must combine and arrange, interpolate and eliminate, play the joiner with the most attentive skill; and yet at the end effectually bury his tools and his sawdust, and invest his elaborate skeleton with the smoothest and most polished integument. The five-act drama—serious or humorous, poetic or prosaic—is like a box of fixed dimensions and inelastic material, into which a mass of precious things are to be packed away. It is a problem in ingenuity and a problem of the most interesting kind. The precious things in question seem out of all proportion to the compass of the receptacle; but the artist has the assurance that with patience and skill a place may be made for each, and that nothing need be clipped or crumpled, squeezed or damaged. The false dramatist either knocks out the sides of his box or plays... with the contents; the true one gets down on his knees, disposes of his goods tentatively, this, that, and the other way, loses his

temper but keeps his ideal, and at last rises in triumph, having packed his offer in the one way that is mathematically right. It closes perfectly, and the lock turns with a click; between one object and another you cannot insert the point of a penknife.

"To work successfully beneath a few grave, rigid laws, is always a strong man's highest ideal of success. . . . In a play, certainly, the subject is of more importance than in any other work of art. Infelicity, triviality, vagueness of subject, may be outweighed in a poem, a novel, or a picture, by charm of manner, by ingenuity of execution; but in a drama the subject is of the essence of the work—it is the work. If it is feeble, the work can have no force; if it is shapeless, the work must be amorphous."—Henry James.

Roumanille, the Provençal

During this long visit we saw Roumanille constantly. Our quarters—in the Hôtel du Louvre, the old house of the Templars, where the poet Anselm Matthien tried his hand at inn-keeping—almost adjoined the bookshop in the Rue St. Agriol. But a single house intervened. From our balcony we could look down upon Roumanille through the side window above his desk; we were in and out of the shop a dozen times a day; we spent delightful evenings in the friendly home which was opened to us so freely; Mademoiselle the Queen of the Félîtres was our guide to the sights of Avignon and the Ville Neuve.

Our boxes of books had followed us from Nîmes—coming by the cartier, with the legend on each box, half warning, half appeal: "Craint l'humidité"—and Roumanille congratulated us on the success that had attended our literary foraging. Thanks to the zealous assistance of my friend, André Catélan, there were many treasures among our two or three hundred volumes. During our stay of two months in Nîmes we had suffered few days to slip by without spending an hour or so with the good Catélan in his bookshop in the Rue Thourmayne—a little shop packed with books to the ceiling, and having in its center an island of book-covered table around which there was a channel so narrow that only one person could sail along it at a time. When, as usually was the case, Catélan, Madame Catélan, and Toinette all were on duty together, we were compelled to sweep them ahead of us in a procession as we examined the shelves. The dog, whose honorable name was Ex Libris, had a freer range, inasmuch as he could go beneath the table as well as around it. The kitten (a most energetic kitten) was freest of all, scampering under the island, and over its book-covered surface, and across the shoulders of any one of us who happened to come in her way. Of all the

old bookshops of my acquaintance, none is dearer to me than this in the Rue Thourmayne. . . .

As Roumanille went over our books with us they served as texts for his discourse. All of them related to the Midi, most of them to Provence or Languedoc, and all of modern date were written by men who were his acquaintances or friends. His commentaries upon them greatly increased their practical usefulness, giving us the personal factor—the author's political or religious or poetical bias, his reputation for care or carelessness—which enabled us to estimate accurately the value of the written words.

Roumanille told us, too, about the beginning of his life work, and how that work had gone on. It was with no thought of the far-reaching consequences that he began to write in Provençal. His sole motive was his desire that his mother, to whom French was an unknown tongue, might be able to understand what he wrote. He was but a lad of seventeen, a teacher in the school of Tarascon, when, writing in French, he first began to dabble in verse. One Sunday when he was at home in Saint-Remy, his mother said to him:

"Why, Jousé, they tell me that thou art making paper talk!"

"Making paper talk, mother?"

"Yes, that is what they tell me. What is it thou art putting on the paper? What dost thou make it say?"

"But it is nothing, mother."

"Oh, yes, my handsome Jousé, it is something. Tell thy mother what it is."

But when he recited to her his French verses she shook her head sorrowfully, and said to him: "I do not understand!"

"And then," said Roumanille, "my heart rose up within me and cried: 'Write thy verses in the beautiful language that thy dear mother knows!' That very week I wrote my first poem in Provençal, 'Jeje'; and, being at home again the next Sunday, I recited it to her. When she wept and kissed me, I knew that my verses had found their way to her heart, and thenceforth I wrote only in Provençal."

Did ever a school of poetry more beautifully begin?—Thomas A. Janvier, in "An Embassy to Provence."

No Such Thing as Failure

Courage yet, my brother or my sister! Keep on! There is nothing that is quelled by one or two failures, or by any number of failures. Or by the indifference and ingratitude of the people, or by any unfaithfulness. —Walt Whitman.

Littleness Cast Aside

A man in pursuit of greatness feels no little wants.—Emerson.

The Parables

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE East is not the West. The statement is platitudinous, but the world, none the less, is in danger of forgetting it. In nothing, perhaps, is this more marked than in their methods of oral communication. The West is direct, almost abrupt; the East roundabout to the point of bewilderment. The most diffuse of western writers or speakers would, indeed, be a model of conciseness in the East, if he could be held to be a model of anything at all, for the western speaker comes immediately to his point, whereas the eastern involves himself in a maze of metaphor in which, in a few minutes, his listener has completely lost his way. If any person wishes to see what this can amount to, let him compare the Book of Isaiah with the Book of Homilies, or, most remarkable of all, Mrs. Eddy's "Unity of Good" with any of the Epistles.

This is as true of the Greek of the New Testament as of the Hebrew of the Old. The structure of the one is as purely eastern as the structure of the other. The writer of Isaiah, for instance, indulges himself, in his warning to Jerusalem, in three hopelessly mixed metaphors in a few lines, but this does not trouble him in the least, because in spite of it his meaning is made entirely transparent; on the other hand, Paul's allegory of the spiritual rock that followed the Israelites is scarcely less involved. The difficulty, as a matter of fact, does not come in here, but in the lightning turns of the eastern writer or speaker from the symbolic to the literal; though, of course, the unemotional western reader has been hopelessly fogged by the sudden appearance of the serpent of Eden, in the person of Jonah's whale, and the literary reincarnation of the whale in the dragon of Revelation and the devil or Satan of the Gospels.

Now Jesus of Nazareth, preaching to an eastern audience, was, in the nature of things, compelled to use a language that audience was capable of understanding. Thus he naturally adopted the rabbinical method of taking a few words from the Old Testament as the text of the lesson he wished to convey, and grafting on to these some allegory or parable founded upon their meaning. Thus when the Pharisees questioned him concerning the failure of his disciples to obey the law with respect to eating with unwashed hands, he first quoted to them the words of Isaiah, "This people draw near me with their mouth, and with their lips do honor me, but have removed their heart far from me"; and then, turning to the people, illustrated his quotation with the little parable to the effect that it was not what went into a man that defiled him, but all the evil thoughts that proceeded out of his own heart.

Jesus, in short, almost as a necessity, used the idioms of his day with the utmost freedom: the mistake of those who have, in turn, commented on his teaching, has been that they have endeavored to translate his words into an exact literal equivalent in western phraseology. Thus, when he spoke of Abraham's bosom, not one of those listening to him imagined anything but that Lazarus had exchanged the hell of his earthly existence for a more spiritual and harmonious state. They knew that the speaker was adapting, to a purely parabolic use, the ordinary custom of the eastern supper table, that is, of reclining next to the host; and, in the same way, when he spoke of Satan or devil, though he seems to have made a distinction between the two, he could scarcely have anticipated a western exegesis which would present his personification of evil as a man possessed of horns, boots, and a tail. Yet this is precisely what western theology was to do, and to impress upon human thought through the powerful agency of the old masters.

Now it is obvious that if the devil is to be regarded, as he must, as evil personified, the anthropomorphism of God must fall by the same argument, and the Father must stand revealed, as Jesus revealed Him, as Principle or the great First Cause, for, as Mrs. Eddy has pointed out, on page 20 of "No and Yes," "When understood, Principle is found to be the only term that fully conveys the ideas of God.—one Mind, a perfect man, and divine Science." This lesson, like a hundred other lessons, Jesus endeavored to instill into his listeners partially through his parables. There was, however, this difference between these parables and those so commonly used by the rabbis in their teaching, namely, that the former made a special demand on the spiritual perception of the listener, and this was why the lesson was so often closed with the words, "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear." The rabbi, dealing with the letter of the law and the ceremony of worship, approached the student easily enough on his own material plane. But the preacher of the new Gospel had a very different task before him. His aim was to glorify the Father, divine Principle, and to unfold the meaning of the kingdom of heaven. Had his listeners been educated differently, that is to say on a spiritual rather than upon a material basis, Jesus' mission would have been a simple one. As it was, he was compelled to traverse every belief ingrained in their mentalities, and for this purpose the simple and familiar parable offered the readiest method of approach.

Thus in hundreds of little stories, some of them known to every reader

of the Bible, Christ Jesus explained the new Gospel in words, and demonstrated the truth of those words in his miracles or practice; and important beyond words as an understanding of the words is, it would amount to nothing more than a new volume of theology, in a scholastic sense, without the demonstration of the miracle. "Our Master," says Mrs. Eddy, on page 117 of Science and Health, "taught spirituality by similitudes and parables. As a divine student he unfolded God to man, illustrating and demonstrating Life and Truth in himself and by his power over the sick and sinning"; and, again, on page 135, "The miracle introduces no disorder, but unfolds the primal order, establishing the Science of God's unchangeable law." Parable and miracle, the one complementary and necessary to the other.

Bab-Lock-Hythe

In the time of wild roses
As up Thames we traveled
Where 'mid water-weeds raveled
The lily uncloses.

To his old shores the river
A new song was singing,
And young shoots were springing
On old roots forever.

Dog-daisies were dancing,
And flags flamed in cluster,
On the dark stream a lustre
Now blurred and now glancing.

A tall reed down-weighting,
The sedge-warbler fluttered;
One sweet note he uttered,
Then left it soft-swaying.

Till sunset was rimming
The West with pale flushes;
Behind the black rushes
The last light was dimming;

And the lonely stream, hiding
Shy birds, grew more lonely,
And with us was only
The noise of our gliding.

—From "England and Other Poems,"
by Laurence Binyon.

A Real Patriot

Neither Montaigne in writing his essays, nor Descartes in building new worlds, nor Burnet in framing an antediluvian earth, nor Newton in discovering and establishing the true laws of nature on experiment and a sublimer geometry, felt more intellectual joys than he feels who is a real patriot, who bends all the forces of his understanding, and directs all his thoughts and actions, to the good of his country.—Bolingbroke.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, NOV. 8, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Whole and the Part

THE result of the Massachusetts election is one which has been awaited with interest not merely in the United States but in other countries. The fact is that it is felt, at the present moment, to be an indication of the direction in which the wind is blowing. It is quite true that, if Massachusetts is taken in comparison with the rest of the world, Mr. Coolidge's victory may be only a straw; nevertheless a straw thrown into a gale denotes the velocity as well as the direction of the wind. Now Mr. Coolidge's victory was a very decisive one. His plurality is the largest, but one, that the State has ever seen, and it was cast in a way which left no room for misunderstanding. The forces on either side were squarely lined up for the contest, and there was no question at all as to what the contest was about. So strongly was this manifested that the remarkable incident was witnessed of a Democratic President deliberately sending a telegram of congratulation to a Republican Governor, who had carried a State against a Democratic candidate.

Mr. Wilson's action was not, of course, taken lightly. He knew the full significance of what he was doing, when he dispatched his telegram. He must, however, also have been aware that the whole of that section of the Democratic Party which is in favor of constitutional and not revolutionary reform was on his side, and he must have quite coolly calculated that any support which might come to the party from the forces of insurrection would do more harm than good. The fact is that the police strike in Boston had brought the struggle to a tolerably clear issue, when the decision of the miners to go on strike, at the moment and in the way chosen, made it clear that the general public had got to be protected in some way, and that if the forces of government were unprepared to undertake that protection, it would have to be undertaken by itself.

It was with a full realization of all that was at stake, at the time of the police strike, that the general public put its back to the wall. It had become tired of serving as a sponge out of which Capital wrung its profits and Labor wrung its advances. It was aware that it was by far the strongest element in the State, if it could only obtain some cohesiveness, and this cohesiveness it did suddenly obtain under the sharp spur of self-preservation. But the curious fact nevertheless remains that the general public includes Capital as well as Labor, though Capital and Labor, for their own ends, have been content to separate themselves into classes, ready to thrive at the expense of the residue of the population. This, as has been already pointed out, in these columns, was only possible through organization. But when organization oversteps a certain limit, it brings the instinct of self-preservation into being, which, in the case of the general public, means the awakening of a giant to a sense of his own strength.

Now there is no reason on earth why any party, which is strong enough, in the State, should not carry through a policy upon which it has deliberately decided. The kings and emperors of old worked precisely on this basis. Their strength lay in the possession of armed forces, with which they beat down all opposition to their will. But this was only possible so long as they were able to manipulate these armed forces. In England, all through the medieval centuries, there were many indications that this power was being unduly strained; and one day the strain was carried to excess, and the power snapped in the Great Rebellion. The nation did not, however, become democratic in a day; the power shifted hands rather than decentralized. It is true that a Parliament of several kings took the place of a single king, but the Parliament was rather an oligarchy than a national convention, with the result that the second struggle began for the reform of Parliament. This struggle ended with the passing of the Great Reform Bill. But the passage of the Great Reform Bill again did not cause a great decentralization. The form of government was unquestionably more decentralized, but it took the better part of another century gradually to spread the power of the government over the entire nation.

The way this was accomplished was largely through the growth of the Parliamentary Labor Party. The Labor Party, early in the proceedings, grasped the fact that the United Kingdom was not a revolutionary kingdom, and that the revolution it had in view must be a peaceable revolution fought through trades unions and the ballot box. As a result the Labor organizations in the United Kingdom are today in a position to put their doctrines into force to the exact extent in which the general public, that is the whole Nation, is desirous that these doctrines should take effect. It is precisely the same in the United States, with the distinction that the American Federation of Labor has eschewed a congressional Labor party for the policy of bargaining with politicians. Mr. Gompers and his friends are solidly opposed to a congressional Labor party, and Mr. Gompers and his friends may be presumed to know their own business. Still it remains certain that if Congress is unwilling to bring in legislation, such as the Federation may demand, it is a Congress elected amongst others by the votes of the interests the Federation represents. What follows is extremely simple. Either the interests represented by the Federation must repudiate their own representatives in the Federation or their own representatives in Congress. To do the first is to strike a blow at the Labor organizations, to do the second is to repudiate constitutional government. Now a blow at constitutional government constitutes a revolutionary propaganda, and that is the exact point to which the Labor organizations seem to have been drifting, and which that part of the general public, which is not represented by organized Labor, feels that they have drifted.

It is exactly this condition which was typified in the

strike of the Boston police and later in the strike of the miners. The Boston police desired to join the Federation of Labor, but the Federation of Labor, whilst declining to be represented in Congress, nevertheless claimed the right to support the men against the government. It would have been perfectly possible for a Congress, representative of Labor, to have passed any laws it liked with respect to Labor, just as it would have been equally possible for any State Legislature to do precisely the same thing. The Federation of Labor accepted, if it did not incite, the request of the police organization to be included in its ranks, but in doing this it brought itself athwart a local government elected by the votes of the workers themselves. Unable to move the government the police struck: in plain English they declared that since a government elected by the votes of the people did not give them what they demanded, they would gain their ends by direct action, and leave the city to the tender mercies of the mob. Between this and the coal strike there is not a great deal of difference. The miners deliberately chose the month of November, when the suffering of the general public might be supposed to be most severe, to bring about their strike. They could, through a properly organized campaign in Congress or in the legislatures, have brought all their grievances up for consideration, and could, if the general public, which includes themselves, had been willing, have met these grievances by legislation. Instead they preferred to demand the settlement of their grievances over the heads of the Legislature, they had themselves voted for, by a threat. In plain English, the part was to be greater than the whole, and the claim of the part to be greater than the whole is the pervading atmosphere of the whole of the present struggles.

What it is necessary that the part should learn is that it is a part and not the whole; and until it does learn this, there is not destined to be peace in the world, any more than there is destined to be peace in a political state which sets up a union within Congress or a Legislature, and sets an obedience to the union before an obedience to the Legislature or Congress. This again is the claim that a part is greater than the whole.

Lord Chelmsford on Unrest in India

THE able review of Indian affairs made recently by the Viceroy, at the opening session of the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla, went to show, in a remarkable manner, at once the tremendous problems which India is being called upon to solve, and the steady determination with which she is solving them. The problem of unrest, the troubles with Afghanistan, the great question of reform, the uncertainty of exchange, the emigration question, and the labor question are all issues which, during the last six months, have presented aspects of acute difficulty. Some of them, like the question of Afghanistan, have been settled, or are in a fair way to being settled, but, for the rest, India is clearly only at the beginning of her great task of working out a solution. The question of unrest must always take a foremost place, largely because a just solution of this problem is so intimately bound up with the just settlement of all the others.

In regard to this question, there is as little to be gained by underestimating its gravity as there is by overestimating it. The situation is certainly such as to call for the most careful and constant watchfulness on the part of the authorities. As Lord Chelmsford very justly insisted, no one who had the responsibility of dealing with the acute situation which developed last spring would be likely ever to forget the issue which had to be faced. Telegraph wires were cut, railway lines were torn up, and, for some days, the only way in which the government at Delhi could communicate with the government of the Punjab was by means of wireless telegraphy. It was a situation which urgently called for drastic action, and drastic action was taken. The risings were suppressed. Lawlessness was put down with a stern hand, and order was restored.

No one, however, knows better than Lord Chelmsford that mere suppression never settled a great question like this. It is, therefore, specially welcome to learn, through the Viceroy's statement at Simla, that the Government of India is earnestly engaged on the great work of conciliation in the disaffected regions. "It is my desire now," Lord Chelmsford declared, "and it is that of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, to exercise clemency toward the unfortunate, misguided men, who were led away by 'some educated and clever man or men,' to use Mr. Gandhi's words, to commit outrages." For some time past, it appears, the government of the Punjab has been engaged in reviewing the sentences passed, and, in every possible case, seeking to temper justice with the utmost mercy.

It is, of course, along such lines as these, and only along such lines, that any real settlement of the question is to be attained. Again and again, during the last few years, it has been shown, as the result of any inquiry into the question of unrest in India, that this unrest is, almost always, the direct result of propaganda.

It is true that, as Mr. Montagu explained in his statement on the subject in the British House of Commons, last August, the recent disturbance in India was due to a wide variety of circumstances. A serious food shortage; recruitment for the army, which had resulted, in some places, in many families being deprived of their bread-winners; sundry perplexities amongst the Muhammadans, arising out of the defeat of Turkey; a feeling, due to activities, in certain Anglo-Indian quarters, that the reforms promised by the British Government on August 20, 1917, would not be carried out in a form really acceptable to India; and, above all, widespread antagonism to the much misrepresented Rowlatt Act, were contributory causes. Nevertheless the fact remains, that as a general rule, traced to its ultimate source, it is never found to have its beginnings in any great fundamental need or fundamental desire among the people, but to spring from the wild notions and impossible aspirations imposed upon the most impressionable class, namely, the young students and even the schoolboys, by the "real revolutionary," the man who lurks in dark corners, and takes care never to appear in person. The Indian revolutionary is, in a

great many cases, perhaps in the majority of cases, more sinned against than sinning. The first consideration, it is true, must always be the maintenance of law and order, but when this is secured, the government does well to devote itself, as it is doing, to the great work of conciliation. With good will restored, India may face each and all of her many problems without misgiving.

The Lord Mayor's Show

A THIN line of spectators on the curbstone, in the light of a gray November day. A few flags strung across the street. A blare of trumpets, and the roll of kettle drums; the music of the military bands, firemen with engines, and sailors with lifeboats. A man in armor, perhaps, and some Beefeaters with their halberds. A representation of the guilds, and a long line of barouches with aldermen in silk hats; and then,—the gilded coach of the Lord Mayor, with the mace propped out of the window, and the sword-bearer in his fur cap, and the Mayor himself in his robes and gold chain. It is the 9th of November, and the Mayor is going in state to greet the Lord Chancellor, at the Law Courts. He and his predecessors have done it every 9th for a matter of seven centuries; to be more precise, ever since John Lackland, in the year of grace 1214, incorporated the City Council, or whatever the correct term may be, in consideration of the promise of the corporation annually to present their Mayor to him, his successors, or his justiciar, for approval upon the day of his election.

Those were stirring times. A year before John had proclaimed himself the Pope's vassal. That year Roger Bacon was born. The next the Great Charter was signed. A year later John lost his crown crossing the Wash in a flood, and a few weeks later passed away at Newark. Nor was the Lord Mayor without his troubles. Trapesing after an itinerant monarch, in order to get your election confirmed, must have been particularly trying in days when there were no roads to speak of and plenty of robbers. Indeed, it became so harassing that in 1267, Henry, the third of that name, being king in England, and Roger Bacon just completing the "Opus Majus," the Corporation induced the King to forgo the ceremony of personal presentation, and to delegate the interview to the Lord Chancellor and the Barons of the Exchequer. The Barons of the Court of Exchequer are no more. Their picturesque robes vanished from the bench about the time the judges trekked from Westminster to their new home in the Strand; and so, when the gilded coach rumbles down Fleet Street, and passes under the great archway into the Courts, it is the Lord Chancellor, in his black and gold gown, who welcomes the new Mayor, as the representative of the King, and the embodiment of the law. For as the Chancellor himself sings in "Iolanthe":—

"The law is the true embodiment
Of everything that's excellent;
It has no kind of fault or flaw,
And I, my Lords, embody the Law."

There was a Mayor of London, of course, Lord Mayor they call him for courtesy, before ever the little matter of presentation was arranged with John Lackland. The first Mayor was that redoubtable draper Henry Fitz-Ailwyn, of London Stone, who was elected to office in 1189, Richard Cœur de Lion being king. This London Stone was the great milliarium which the Romans set up from which to measure their roads out of London. You may see all that is left of it today tucked into a niche in the wall of St. Swithin's Church, in Cannon Street. Once upon a time, but that was before the fire passed over it, it was a fine upstanding stone; but time and prentice boys, weather and wagon wheels, have reduced it to what it is. Hard by it, in any case, the sign of Fitz-Ailwyn hung in the days of the Crusade, and within, good master Henry measured off Lincoln green and sold his woolen hose to his customers in the City. Those were days when a draper needed to be as handy with his sword as with his yard measure, and a Lord Mayor to swing his iron mace more nimbly than any mace-bearer ever manipulated a gilded one. Riots were plentiful; civil wars and rebellions more than enough: indeed, in the great rising of 1380, did not that pugnacious fishmonger, William Walworth, strike down Wat Tyler, with his dagger, in the presence of the King, in consequence of which the dagger, according to tradition, became a part of the City arms?

"Brave Walworth, knight, Lord Mayor, yt slew
Rebellious Tyler in his alarmes;
The King, therefore, did give in lew
The dagger to the City armes."

Wherein, for once at any rate, tradition is "expoged," as that sublime cockney, Mrs. Gamp, would say. The dagger in "the City arms" is not a dagger at all, but the sword of St. Paul; and was there long before Walworth proved his bravery by stabbing the unsuspecting Tyler.

It was in Walworth's day that the honorary prefix of Lord was bestowed on the Mayors of London. The King, it was a way the Kings had, was in need of money, and a levy was made upon the City, every man in his degree. But the question arose, What was the degree of the Mayor? Whereon some assessor, with more genius for finance than respect for precedence, suggested, "Put him amongst the earls," a proposal immediately acceded to, with much glory to the corporation, and private loss to the Mayor, who found himself mulcted to the extent of £4, all in the name of his forced magnificence.

Great, indeed, and very magnificent in their day, have been the Lord Mayors of London. Was there not Whittington, him of the cat, who, a poor boy sleeping alongside of a milestone on the great North Road, woke to hear the bells of London chiming from their steeples,

"Turn again, Whittington,
Thrice Lord Mayor of London."

The only objections are, that Whittington was not a poor boy; never had a cat, in that way at any rate; and was four times Lord Mayor. Then there was that famous Tudor knight and merchant prince, Sir Thomas Gresham; and Edward Osborne, ancestor of the Duke of Leeds, who jumped from a window on London Bridge to save his master's daughter, who had fallen into the river below; that wonderful oriental potentate, William

Beckford; and that notorious radical, John Wilkes, of whom Sheridan, was it not? wrote,

"Johnny Wilkes, Johnny Wilkes,
Thou greatest of bilks,
How changed are the notes you now sing!
Your famed forty-five
Is Prerogative,
And your blasphemy, 'God save the King!'"

And so, year after year, there arises a new King in Egypt, and the procession winds its way, in the short November day, to the Law Courts. And this is the Lord Mayor's Show.

Notes and Comments

PARIS, which has been dancing all the summer, is about to dance the winter through. A delicate compliment is to be paid to the ally on the other side of the water by the resuscitation of "honest Boston." The tango and the jazz will, it seems, still be the furore of the ballrooms, but there are also to be new-old novelties from Italy and Spain. The tarantella will be danced, and so will the fandango, and this, of course, means the introduction of castanets into Parisian ballrooms. A delightful change from the jazz kettle-and-frying-pan accompaniment.

MEN who, in their superior way, have joked the prospective feminine voters about their lack of political knowledge may find the laugh turned on themselves unless they take care. For in Boston there is in session a "Citizens' Plattsburg," or non-partisan school for women, where instruction is given in intelligent voting. And the many women who are attending feel certain that, after a short course, they will, at least, not do what the men appear to have done in Toledo, Ohio, namely, approve an ordinance forcing a street railway company to suspend business, without making provision for other transportation facilities.

A REFERENCE to "Kewmacks," by counsel to the Douglas-Pennant inquiry, may possibly cause thoughtful people to wonder where the habit of abbreviating is likely to stop. "Wacks" is just tolerable, if not very elegant; "Wrens" is ingenious, if rather obvious. But "Kewmacks" is frankly horrid. Really, we would sooner articulate "Queen Mary's Auxiliary Army Corps" than invent monstrosities like "Kewmacks!" But, of course, there's no accounting for tastes. Official circles in England have a well-known penchant for verbal economy. In civil departments it is bad enough: in the army, it is excruciating. Unfortunately, the mere initials of bodies or of institutions seldom lend themselves with happy effect to re-formation into words. Hence the inevitable cacophony. Initials used alone, on the other hand, tend to ambiguity. Does M. P. stand for Member of Parliament, or for Military Police? So the dabbler in cryptograms has sometimes concluded that a short cut is often the longest way round.

COMMENTING on the statement deduced from a report of the United States Department of Agriculture that, in 1906, it cost 19 cents per ton mile to haul wheat by horse and wagon, and that in 1918 the cost had risen to 30 cents by horse and wagon, although it was only 15 cents by motor truck, somebody has pointed out that the estimate, to be perfectly just, should consider the cost of the roads over which the motor truck travels. For practical purposes, however, this feat of arithmetic seems unnecessary. A more important comment is that the use of the trailer, which the horse can draw over an ordinary road to where the motor truck can take it up on a hard road, is providing a connecting link which enables horse and motor truck each to work for the farmer where it works to best advantage.

THE oldest of London's evening newspapers, The Globe, has just instituted important changes in its size and make-up, under the direction of a former editor of The Daily Chronicle. The journal is to be congratulated on its enlargement and on new departures. Its "By the Way" column, now revived, is full of witty paragraphs. The "Diary," too, is interesting. But the chief feature for the moment is a series of brilliant articles on the new outlook in British national policy, by Lord Robert Cecil. The penetration and unusual power of analysis therein revealed illustrate the qualities that distinguish statesmen from mere politicians.

ONE may hope that the great carillon to be installed in Washington, in a bell tower which will be an impressive architectural memorial of the world war, will set an example which other cities will follow. At the present time the United States has little realization of the wonderful music that can come from a bell tower and be enjoyed far out in the suburbs; and the carillon in Washington, at first a new wonder in the capital, can hardly fail to make other cities desire carillons of their own. As time goes on, the fact that the bells were made of metal salvaged from the battlefields of the great war will fade from the general consciousness; but the music of the bells will remain an incentive to other cities to install their own carillons.

ENGLAND and the United States share the distinction of owning the oldest set of metal type bearing Chinese figures in the world, a part of the set being in one country and a part in the other; and a recent description goes back into the ancient history of that much-talked-about country, Korea, for there it was, at least as long ago as 1403, that separate types of metal were invented. In that early time the type was set in a bed of beeswax, the surface was covered with ink, a sheet of paper laid across the upturned faces of the characters, and the printing done by brushing the paper lightly with a cloth. The printer, if he was efficient, could make as many as 1500 impressions a day, but he doubtless worked more than eight hours, and his method certainly would not have gone far in getting out a modern newspaper. But the Korean invention was an improvement over the printing from engraved tablets, and later from wooden blocks, that had been practiced in China in the second century A. D. and also over the movable types of clay which the Chinese inventor, Pi Sheng, made in the eleventh century.